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"We shall never envy the honours which wit and learning obtain in any other cause, if we can be numbered among the writers who have given ardour to virtue, and confidence to truth."—Dr. Johnson.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

William Markham, LL.B. *Archbishop of York, &c. &c.*

THIS distinguished prelate was born in Ireland, about the year 1720, and was the son of an officer at that time with his regiment in Ireland, and who was of a Nottinghamshire family. He was educated at Westminster school, and removed to Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1742, and that of Master in 1745. At school and at college he was distinguished by the elegance of his exercises, and particularly of his Latin verses.

About the year 1750, Dr. Markham was appointed first master of Westminster school; and he continued to discharge, with great reputation, the laborious duties of that useful and honourable employment until January 1764. During his being master of this school, we can truly assert, that none who preceded him was more truly beloved, or held in greater respect by the youth of that highly-esteemed seminary of learning: Indeed we have heard numbers of those who were under his care, and who are now in the first situations in the country, mention Dr. Markham with the utmost regard and veneration.

An able first master of Westminster is too prominent a person to be overlooked by those who have the disposal of preferment. We find accordingly that in 1759, Dr. Markham, was promoted to the second stall in Durham cathedral, while he held the mastership; and in 1763, to the deanery of Rochester, after he had resigned it. Both promotions were most probably owing to patrons, to whom he had been recommended by his public services.

In 1767, he vacated the deanery of Rochester, and was created dean of Christ Church. The deanery of Christ Church is a dignity of very great importance and responsibility, involving the care both of a college and a cathedral.

In 1769, he was chosen to preach the *Concio ad Clerum* to the synod of the province of Canterbury. On this occasion he demonstrated, with great force of argument and eloquence of language, that whatever in human knowledge is vain and fanciful has always been contrary to true religion; while it never opposed that learning which is conformable to reason and nature. He bestowed a just encomium on the character of Newton and his views in philosophy; and at the same time lashed, with deserved severity, the metaphysicians of the French school, who were then attempting to carry their designs into execution, by darkening and perplexing the human understanding, and bringing into contempt whatever had been esteemed sacred in religion, science, or government. The *Concio* was published, together with a Latin speech made on presenting Dr. Thomas as prolocutor to the higher house of convocation.

In January 1771, Dr. Markham was consecrated Bishop of Chester, and in the succeeding month was, in the first establishment for the education of the Prince of Wales, chosen preceptor to his royal highness. Dr. Cyril Jackson, the present dean of Christ Church, was at the same time appointed sub-preceptor.

In June 1776, a new establishment was formed, when Dr. Markham was succeeded by Dr. Hurd, the present Bishop of Worcester, and Dr. Jackson by Mr. Arnold, tutor of St. John's College, Cambridge. Why Dr. Markham and Dr. Jackson were not allowed

to complete the education of the Prince of Wales, is not generally known: their successors had been celebrated tutors at Cambridge, and they had been distinguished at Oxford. It seems, therefore, that it was intended to afford his royal highness the united advantages that might be expected from those who excelled in the different pursuits of the two universities. This at least is known, that Dr. Markham, in the discharge of his duty, gave great satisfaction to the King, who personally superintended the education of his son, and that he has always retained a very enviable portion of the royal favour. The following anecdote may be mentioned in proof: Mr. Pitt promised to a friend the deanery of York, when it should become vacant by the death of Dr. Fountayne; but he was obliged to revoke the promise, having found that the King, in consequence of an application from Dr. Markham, intended it for his second son, the Rev. George Markham, who now enjoys it.

On January 20, 1777, Dr. Markham was translated to the archbishopric of York. His life, as it can be viewed by a distant observer, appears to have been an uninterrupted series of uncommon felicity. Distinguished at a great school and an eminent college, over both of which he was afterwards called to preside, and over the former at a very early period of life; advancing in preferments and reputation until he was promoted to a bishopric, and selected for an employment, with the due execution of which the future happiness of his country was intimately connected; afterwards rewarded by the second dignity of the English church, which he held nearly thirty-one years; the father of a numerous and prosperous family, and continued, till within a year or two of his death, in an extreme but vigorous old age, able to feel all the happiness of his situation; what has he not enjoyed of those things which are supposed to constitute the splendid or the solid satisfactions of life? These satisfactions he did enjoy, and he enjoyed them worthily.

Of the virtues of this prelate fame has not been silent. They were, it is said, of the most amiable kind. With great learning, he was modest; though raised to the highest station, he was meek and humble. His religion was a religion of the mind; practised, in all the concerns of life, without austerity, and free from ostentation; a strict integrity, and high sense of honour, were conspicuous in all his dealings; and his promises were unbroken. The mildness of his temper rendered him indulgent to the faults of others, and made him a condescending, engaging, and instructing companion. Those who, in early life, had the happiness of being his pupils, universally agree, that, as an instructor, he had no equal. It is difficult to say, whether he most excelled in his manner of conveying knowledge, or in exciting youth to laudable pursuits; in storing their minds with good principles, or in eradicating bad; in extolling the happiness of virtue, or in exposing the misery of vice. His knowledge in Greek and Roman literature was universal; his taste pure, and his topographical accuracy most uncommon; with these requisites, he never failed to insure the attention of his scholars, and to enliven his lectures by pleasing and interesting anecdotes. He was so perfectly master of the proper incentives for different dispositions, that the studious were ever ambitious of his praise, whilst the idle feared his rebuke. After having successively presided over those great seminaries, Westminster and Christ Church, his character and learning recommended him as worthy to direct the education of their royal highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York; an event which, notwithstanding some illiberal opposition, led to that rank, which he so honourably reached, and so creditably filled.

It does not appear that the Archbishop of York was ever engaged in works for the press, though no one was more consulted by others. In the great assembly of Peers he seldom spoke; but, when once attacked in a very pointed manner, for party purposes, he defended himself with great spirit and eloquence. He was not a florid nor a frequent preacher. He particularly disdained those arts by which popularity is often acquired

from the pulpit: but, in the exercise of his clerical functions, his voice was clear, distinct, and melodious. His language was remarkable for its simplicity and elegance; his sentences were concise and perspicuous: and his manner in public, as in private, was animated, dignified, and persuasive.

In all the relations of life, this truly great man was peculiarly happy. As a husband he was beloved; as a father, revered; as a master, served with affection; as a patron and benefactor, his bounties were felt and gratefully acknowledged. His establishment was princely without parade, and his hospitality noble. By his assisting hand the churches of York, Ripon, and Southwell, were repaired, ornamented, and beautified. Throughout an extensive diocese, his clergy looked up to him with respect and deference; and all listened to him with love and admiration. He was blessed with six sons and seven daughters. Eleven of his children survive him. One daughter died in the prime of youth; and a beloved and gallant son, after having obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army, fell gloriously in the service of his king and country. His Grace had the happiness of seeing some of his children greatly, and others well allied; with the additional satisfaction, in his declining years, of viewing the foundation of a large posterity, annually increasing through a lengthening chain of fifty grand-children.

To enumerate all the great qualities of this venerable man is not possible. Those who have heard his sentiments, and listened to his precepts, will feel that nothing in this delineation is exaggerated; they will recognize, with pleasure, some of those traits which their own recollection cannot fail to confirm.

To these virtues also he added the still greater one of laudable and just economy. He was not parsimonious, neither was he indiscreetly lavish. He is said to have left legacies to the amount of 100,000 pounds. He departed this life on Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1807, at his town residence in South Audley-street. Besides his title of Primate of England, he was Lord High Almoner to the King, and Visitor of Queen's College, Oxford.

In his person, the Archbishop of York was tall and graceful; in his manners and address, extremely dignified; and, in his conversation, instructive, entertaining, and lively. He passed an honourable life in the service of his King, his Country, and the Church, with the additional lustre of every social and private virtue; and closed the scene, with a death, worthy that high and sacred office which he had so long and deservedly filled.

One of his Grace's sons is a rear-admiral in the British fleet; and another Chancellor of the Diocese of York.

The remains of this venerable prelate were interred in Westminster Abbey. The procession was solemn and affecting; it moved in the following order:

Two mutes,
A plume of black feathers.
THE HEARSE,
Drawn by six horses, decorated with black plumes.
Six mourning coaches and six, in the first of which was the Dean of York, his Grace's eldest son, as Chief Mourner.

Mr. William Markham, and several of his Grace's grand-children, the Dean of Christ Church, and Mr. Batt, were in the other carriages.

The family carriage, drawn by six horses, with three servants behind, closed the procession.

On its arrival at the Abbey, it was received by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. After the funeral service, the coffin was lowered into the grave, in the Cloisters, close to his Grace's late brother's. The coffin was very elegant, and covered with mazarine blue velvet, with rich gilt plates, and gilt nails. On the plate was inscribed his Grace's age; he was in his 89th year.

The portrait which accompanies this memoir was taken from a painting in the Hall of Christ Church, Oxford, which was executed about the year 1777.

An Account of NEWFOUNDLAND *and its Inhabitants.*

[Extracted from Heriot's Travels through Canada.]

NEWFOUNDLAND, which, in point of magnitude, may be classed among the islands of the first extent, is, in fertility of soil, as far as it has hitherto been explored, much inferior to any of similar dimensions. Whether it ever had native inhabitants has not been fully ascertained, and its sterility, were it even as real as is supposed, is not a sufficient reason for asserting that it never had any: as the natives of America, in general, derive their subsistence, not from the vegetable productions of the soil, but from fishing and the chase. The Eskimaux are the only people who have been found there, and they are by no means to be accounted aborigines of the country. The neighbouring territory of Labrador is their native land, where they pass the greatest part of the year; and, unattached to any particular spot, wander over an immense tract of desert and inhospitable wilds, although their numbers, if collected, would scarcely people two or three villages. Throughout this prodigious and dreary expanse of region, called by the Spaniards Labrador, and by the French New Brittany, which is bounded by the river St. Lawrence, and the North Sea, and also by the coasts of Newfoundland, no savages, the Eskimaux excepted, are to be met with. They are likewise found at a considerable distance from Hudson's Bay, on rivers which flow from the westward.

Their name is said to be derived from a word in the Abinaquis language, *Esquimantsic*, importing, an eater of raw flesh; they being the only people known in North America, who use their food in that state. They are likewise the only savages who permit their beards to grow. They assume the appellation of *Keralite*, or *men*. They are of a middling stature, generally robust, lusty, and of a brown colour. The oil of the whale, and that of the sea-cow and porpus, constitute the most essential part of their food, contributing to defend the stomach from the penetrating effects of cold.

The nature of their aliment imparts to their constitution that fulness, and to their complexion that greasy sallowness for which they are remarked. Their head is large in proportion, and their face round and flat; their lips are thick; their eyes dark, small, and sparkling, but inexpressive; their nose is flat; their hair black, long, and lank; their shoulders are large; and their feet uncommonly small. They are disposed to be lively, are subtle, cunning, addicted to theft, irritable, but easily intimidated; and incapable of long entertaining, or concealing, sentiments of hatred or revenge. They are the only people on the continent of America, who, in character or appearance, exhibit the smallest resemblance to the inhabitants of the northern parts of Europe.

The r covering is made of the skins of seals, or of wild animals, or of those of the land and sea fowls, which frequent their territory, and which they have acquired the art of sewing together. A species of capuchin, or coat with a hood, fitted closely to the body, and descending to the middle of the thigh, forms a principal part of their dress. They wear also trowsers of the same materials, drawn together before and behind with a cord. Several pairs of socks, with boots, are worn by both sexes, to defend the legs and feet from the penetrating cold. The dress of the women is distinguished from that of the men by a tail, which falls a considerable way down, by their capuchins being much larger towards the shoulders, in order to cover their children, when they wish to carry them on their backs; and by their boots being much wider, and ornamented with whalebone. In these they frequently place their infants for safety, and for warmth. Some of the men wear shirts made of bladders of the sea-calf, sewed together with a needle of bone, the thread being formed of the nerves of animals, minutely divided.

They are averse from industry or exertion, and seldom give themselves the trouble of constructing wigwams, or huts. The warmth of their stomach,

and the nature of their cloathing, producing a sufficient degree of heat, they are satisfied with the shelter afforded by tents made of hides loosely thrown together, by the rocky caverns of the sea-coast, or by placing themselves to the leeward of a bank of snow. In the caverns they sometimes make use of a lamp, formed of a large hollow bone, containing a quantity of oil; but this is only for the convenience of procuring light, as they appear to be ignorant of the application of fire to culinary purposes. The air proceeding from their lungs is so mephitical and offensive, that two or more of them shut up in a small and close apartment, and thus excluded from free air, would probably not long survive. It is only of late years that spirituous liquors have been introduced among them; and, notwithstanding the severe cold of their climate, a quantity of rum remained for a considerable time in the possession of one of their chiefs, before any of these natives would hazard an experiment of its effects. Fortunate had it been for them if they still continued in ignorance of that liquor, which has proved so baneful to a great portion of the uncivilized inhabitants of America!

The instruments which they use for the chase, and in fishing, are constructed with much neatness and ingenuity. Their bows are composed of three pieces of pine, or larch-tree, which being neither strong nor very elastic, these defects are remedied by fortifying them behind with a band of deer's tendons, which, when wetted, contract, and at once communicate elasticity and force. Ever since they have been visited by Europeans, they have given a preference to the fusil; and whenever that instrument can be procured, the bow falls into disuse.

Like all other men in the savage state, they treat their wives with great coldness and neglect; but their affection towards their offspring is lively and tender. Their language is guttural, and contains but few words; so that they express new ideas, or give names to novel objects, by a combination of terms, indicative of the qualities of the things which they wish to describe.

Their ideas of religion are obscure and contracted. They acknowledge two invisible essences; the one, they represent as the origin of good; the other, to whom they pay the most frequent homage, as that of every species of evil.

Their canoes are formed with no inconsiderable degree of art, and much industry appears to be bestowed on their construction. They are pointed at each extremity, and are covered with the skins of sea-animals. In the upper part, or deck, is an aperture with a bag affixed to it, through which the savage introduces his body, and tying his mouth around his waist, and taking in his hands, a paddle which he uses alternately on each side, he shoots through the waves, by which he is tossed and buffeted, whilst the water is unable to penetrate the slender vessel in which he rides.

Newfoundland extends in the form of a triangle, about a hundred leagues from east to west, and a hundred and twenty-five from north to south; being situated between 46 and 52 degrees of north latitude. John Gabato, a Venetian, was its first discoverer, under the patronage of king Henry the Seventh of England. No advantage was derived from thence, until the lapse of a period of near forty years. Cape Race, and Cape Ray, are the two promontories which present themselves to mariners sailing for the river Saint Lawrence. Eighteen leagues to the westward of the first, appears Cape Saint Mary, which forms the entrance of the bay of Placentia towards the east. This bay is sixteen leagues in breadth, and twenty in depth. Towards its head is the harbour, capable of containing in safety 150 vessels, and defended by a fort called Saint Louis. The French were the first Europeans who frequented this situation. Between Placentia and Cape Ray, the western point of the island, two other bays, of considerable extent, penetrate some distance into the country. They are distinguished by the appellations of Fortune and Despair. No settle-

ments have yet been made on their coasts, and they are but little frequented. Cape Ray, together with the island of Saint Paul, about fifteen leagues distant from it, forms the entrance into the gulph of Saint Lawrence; and vessels sailing thither, must pass, in clear weather, in sight of the one or the other. Besides the bays already noticed, this island contains a variety of others, particularly on the eastern coast, among which two are remarkable for their extent; those of Trinity and Conception.—Near the latter is the harbour of Saint John, which is secure and well fortified.

Bordered by dark and gloomy rocks, which exhibit a barren, inhospitable appearance, the country, on a nearer view of its soil, belies not the character of its rude uninviting features, which, amid their nakedness, display neither grandeur nor sublimity. At a league distant from the entrance of Saint John's harbour, no opening in the coast is discernible. A white tower, raised on a precipitous eminence, seems rather intended as a mark to warn vessels of the danger of approaching the rocky shore, than as a beacon to conduct them to a place of safety. On a nearer examination of it, its strength becomes apparent, and no hostile vessel can enter, with impunity, the narrow chasm beneath. This structure, situated on a part of the precipice, on the south side of the entrance of Saint John, is named Fort Amherst. The inlet, called the Narrows, exceeds not five hundred feet in width. On each side, towards the north, the rocks rise to the altitude of four hundred feet; but on the south shore, they are of less elevation.

Heath, juniper, and wild spruce, the offspring of sterility, sparingly cover the rocky surface. The appearance of the harbour and its environs, is, nevertheless, wild and picturesque. In proceeding further up the inlet, a battery, called South Fort, is placed on the left; and another, named Chain-rock, on the right. At a considerable elevation above these, several little forts are seen. A rock, in the form of a cone, is crowned with a battery, constructed under the direction of the late Sir James Wallace, who, in 1796, was vice-admiral on the station, and governor of the island; and with a fifty-gun ship, two frigates, and two sloops of sixteen guns each, made a gallant and successful defence against the attacks of Admiral Richery, whose force consisted of seven ships of the line, and three frigates.

Viewed from the summit of this eminence, the town, and the scaffolds on which the fish are placed to dry, present a singular appearance. These scaffolds are generally forty feet high, and consist of several stages, on the rafters of each of which a quantity of brushwood is placed. They are sufficiently strong to support the weight of the green fish, and also, occasionally, of one or two men. These are erected in every situation, as well in the vallies, as on the margins of the perpendicular rocks.

The town of Saint John borders on the basin, and its situation affords no attractions, except to those whom interest or necessity induces to consult the advantage, rather than the pleasure, arising from diversity of local situation. It contains a church and two chapels, one for the catholic religion, the others for persons of the methodist-persuasion; also a court-house, and a custom-house,

An officer of the customs was, until lately, placed at the head of the law department, and decided not only in civil, but in criminal causes. A gentleman who has been bred at the bar, at present fills the station of judge of the island. The buildings are mean, and the streets narrow and dirty.—Fort Townshend is placed above the town, and contains the house allotted for the governor, with the store-houses and magazines, which form a square. From hence, the entrance, the harbour, the narrows sunk between elevated precipices; and the water, covered with small vessels, passing and re-passing, form a very lively and busy scene; these, together with the town, and the adjacent country, diversified by lakes and verdant borders, exhibit, in the midst of a barren

wild, a combination which may, for a short period, afford the charms of novelty.

Over a place called the Barrens, is a road which leads from Fort Townshend to Fort William, commanding the narrows and the harbour. With the latter, Signal-hill, from whence the approach of ships is announced, communicates. Its perpendicular height from the sea, is four hundred and four feet; and it contains, on its summit, two ponds, affording excellent water.

The bay of Bulls lies about twenty-eight miles from Saint John's. The internal parts of the island have never yet been explored by the English. A very small portion of land is at present cultivated, as neither the soil nor climate are favourable to productions necessary for the support of life. The duration of summer is too short; and no kind of grain has sufficient time to arrive at maturity. The winter breaks up in May; and, until the end of September, the air is temperate, during which the progress of vegetation is sufficiently rapid. Hay and grass are here of a very indifferent quality. The land is so sparingly covered with soil, that much labour and expence are necessary to produce a crop, which but poorly recompences the industry of the husbandman.—The quantity of ground used for the purposes of cultivation, is therefore very small; and the prohibition of the parent state against attempts to colonize, are, by the sterile nature of the country, rendered almost unnecessary. The fishermen are, in times of warfare, enjoined to return to England; and the merchant is authorised, to retain from the wages of each person in his employ, a certain proportion as a provision, in case of incapacity from poverty or sickness, for any individual to return to his country. By this prudent regulation, no seaman, thus engaged, can be lost to the service of the state

The English and French long shared between them, the privilege of drying their fish on the coasts of this island; the latter occupying the southern and northern parts, and the former the eastern shores. The interior is composed of mountains, covered with woods of an indifferent quality. The animals found here, are foxes, porcupines, hares, squirrels, lynxes, otters, beavers, wolves, and bears. The chace is difficult, and unattended with profit. The land and water-fowl are, partridges, snipes, woodcocks, falcons, geese, ducks, and penguins. In the bays and rivers are found fish of various kinds, such as salmon, eels, herring, mackarel, plaice, trout, and almost every description of shell-fish.

DUIDIUS IN REPLY TO ATTALUS.

Sir,

ALLOW me to embrace the opportunity of sketching a brief reply to the observations of Attalus. Strict candour would have perhaps required him to impute my want of "comprehension," not to ignorance of the subject which I attempted to discuss, but of the censure which he consequently desired to fix upon an admired Roman author; and this sentiment was the basis of the controversy on my part, although, I hope, equally free with Attalus himself, from "blind adoration to every thing Greek and Latin."

Since the text has been twice transcribed I need scarcely here repeat it: but your correspondent and myself appear to agree that, in the disputed passage (excepting, in my opinion, the final clause) a strong antithesis is intended, and that "qualities are attributed to each which cannot without incongruity be given to the other."

Proceeding, therefore, to the point in question, Attalus asserts that in the *perfugium miseris* and *pernicies malis* respectively indicating Cæsar and Cato, "the attributes are convertible," as the one would be otherwise," weak but not good," and the other "a dæmon in lieu of a man."

But, Sir, the quere naturally arises whether or not they be *consistently* convertible? That Cato must have possessed a degree of humanity, and Cæsar of justice, no one can feel in-

clined to deny: but could humanity have been the *distinguishing* feature in Cato's character, and rigid justice in that of Cæsar, without evident contradiction of the preceding sentences; for this circumstance is necessary, in order to justify the strong assertion of my antagonist.

That it was not the intention of Sallust to continue the antithesis in the concluding period, will be readily inferred, if we consider that, while either of the heroes is approaching the Temple of Fame, he is naturally described as the possessor of qualities which refuse to harmonize in any degree with those of the other; but having once attained his proper station, we no longer await this marked opposition, but a natural deduction from that which is already known to us.

The bent, which is naturally impressed upon our minds from a view of the different parties, is, that Cato would be *chiefly* remarkable for justice, and Cæsar for humanity: but none of the other qualities ascribed to either party is inconsistent with a certain and laudable degree of the leading virtue that is ascribed to his opponent; although its existence, in a *conspicuous* degree, would have been totally incompatible with the rest of his character, which would in this case have been eclipsed by it.

I am, however, sensible, Mr. Editor, that we debate on a mere difference of taste; and *de gustibus*, &c.—"the proverb is something musty:" but as the distinctions, which I have endeavoured to lay down, appear to have hitherto escaped the consideration of Attalus, if he will supply me with a satisfactory answer, his opinion will be, without hesitation, assented to by

DUIDIUS.

Tower Hill, Nov. 17, 1807.

ON A PASSAGE IN "GRAY'S ELEGY."

Sir,

I SHALL feel much indebted to any of your readers if they can satisfactorily explain to me the meaning of the following lines, in Gray's "Elegy in a Country Church-yard."

"Oft did the harvest to their sickle yield,
Their *furrow* oft the stubborn glebe has broke;
How jocund did they drive their team afield!
How bow'd the woods beneath their sturdy stroke."

The meaning of the second line of this stanza, is to me highly obscure. The word *furrow* signifies a small trench made by the plough for the reception of the seed; but in this sense the line is absurd. I observe, however, that Mr. Park, in his edition of the Poets, has solved the difficulty in a manner not very much like a scholar or a commentator; he quietly substitutes the word *harrow*. At first sight, indeed, this would appear an easy solution of the difficulty, but I am led to believe that the word *furrow* has some local or provincial signification, that would render its use in the above line legitimate.

I remember to have seen this same question started some years back in one of our periodical miscellanies, and the answer given by a correspondent, was such as warranted my conjecture, though I cannot now recollect it distinctly, for if I did, I should of course have no reason to request it at present from some of your numerous readers. In reading Mr. Thornton's late publication upon Turkey, the other day, I perceived that he also used the word *furrow*, when speaking of the state of agriculture among the Turks, in the same sense as Gray; and I regret, that not having the book by me, I can neither quote the passage nor refer to the page.

I shall be very happy to have this matter explained, that future editors may not copy Mr. Park's injudicious proceeding, and alter an author's expression according to the arbitrary suggestions of their own minds; and

I remain, Sir,
Yours, &c.
H. G.

Bath, Nov. 16, 1807.

LETTER XIII.—*On the Management of the Affairs of the Poor.*

[*Concluded from page* 299.]

IN order to convince those who have never attended to this subject, that our poor do not all of them consist of innocent and virtuous cottagers worn down by hard labour, I have constructed the following table from authentic documents, which shews at one view the population of the towns in six counties, and of as many of the villages in each of them; and of the number of artificers, manufacturers, and of the poor relieved, with the proportion they bear to each other.

THE TABLE.

Counties.	Names of the Towns and Villages.	Population.	Number of Poor relieved.	Number of Artificers, &c.	Proportion of Poor to the Population.	General Proportion.
ESSEX.	Colchester	11520	698	2154	16,5	
	Harwich	2761	207	322	13,4	
	Malden	2358	125	309	18,9	20,5
	Saffron Walden	3188	106	367	30	
	Havering	4898	192	587	25,9	
		24725	1328	3739	102,7	
	Villages in Essex.					
	Barking	2680	570	596	4,7	
	Benfleet	2821	6	2	83,5	3,8
	Chadwell	167	5	6	30,4	
	Vange	130	5	4	26	
	Thurrock	126	6	5	20,5	
		5924	592	613	174,1	
HERTFORDSHIRE.	Hertford	3360	167	437	20	17,1
	St. Alban's	3038	269	575	14,2	
		6398	436	1012	34,2	
	Villages in Hertfordshire.					
	Easter	153	5	7	21,8	32,1
	Sascombe	255	2	6	42,5	
		408	7	13	64,3	
SUFFOLK.	Bury St. Edmunds	7655	686	4198	11,1	
	Ipswich	11277	658	1810	17,1	13,4
	Sudbury	3283	264	625	12	
		22215	1608	6633	40,2	
	Villages in Suffolk.					
	Hemsted	258	5	5	51,6	36,2
	Walsham	993	81	4	24,8	
	Biddlestone	744		145		
		1995		154		

Counties.	Names of the Towns and Villages.	Population.	Number of Poor relieved.	Number of Artificers, &c	Proportion of Poor to the Population.	General Proportion.
NORFOLK.	Yarmouth	14845	447	1899	33,7	
	Thetford	2246	111	307	20,2	
	King's Lynn	10096	849	2103	11,9	37,1
	Norwich	36832	2851	12267	12,9	
		64019	4258	16076	78,7	
	Villages in Norfolk.					
	Aldeby	448	6	29	74,6	
	Brooke	304	9	9	33,7	
	Burgh Apton	217	6	2	34,6	77,5
	Burgh St. Peter	502	3	37	167,3	
		1471	24	77	310,2	
WARWICKSHIRE.	Birmingham	73670	2820	62702	26,1	
	Coventry	16034	1178	7002	13,6	19
	Warwick	5775	326	872	17,4	
	Villages in Warwickshire.	95479	4324	70576	57,1	
	Boxley	257	5	8	50,4	
	Sherborne	176	5	6	35,1	34,9
	Aston	721	39	151	18,4	
		1154	49	165	103,9	
KENT.	Canterbury	9000	356	1325	25,2	
	Rochester	6817	139	928	41,9	
	Deal	5420	255	550	20,4	
	Dover and its liberties	14845	604	2271	24,4	
	Chatham	10505	304	1244	31,4	
	Greenwich	14339	338	2171	42,7	
	Hithe	1446	53	198	20,6	
	Maidstone	8027	370	5196	21,3	
	Romney and its liberties	2167	161	161	13,4	28,5
	Queenborough	545	12	280	45,4	
	Sandwich and its liberties	6506	237	994	23,7	
		69617	2829	15318	310,4	
	Villages in Kent.					
	Ewell	172	4	18	43	
	Guston	149	12	5	12,4	
	Coldred	120	4	1	30	
	Lidden	103	2	2	51,5	
	Sibbertswould	212	13	15	16,3	23,1
	Whitfield	164	10	5	16,2	
	East Langdon	243	12	7	20,2	
	Great Mongham	248	10	17	33	
	Ripple	122	9		12,5	
	Sutton	134	8	6	16,7	
		1667	84	76	251,9	

Observations on the Table.

The population of the towns in the six counties exceeds the number of persons employed in agriculture by 93,526 persons, and in Suffolk they have in their towns one poor person relieved in about 135: in Hertfordshire one in 17: in Warwickshire one in 19: in Essex one in 24: in Kent one in 28: and in Norfolk one in 37.

In the villages selected, the proportion varies but little in favour of them; but in the other two Kent relieves the most, and Norfolk the least.

If we admit the number of village poor in Essex at 12,862, and that one in 10 of them upon Mr. Whitbread's plan must have a cottage; then if we estimate the purchasing of land for a garden, and the building of the house at 40l. it will amount to 51,480l. without providing for the poor in the towns. I am sensible that it will be said, that fifty thousand to a county, or fifty millions to a kingdom, is not to be considered in trying projects; but, when we have lived to see such sums, by continual accumulations, amount to between six and seven hundred millions, it is then time to deliberate, before we add much more to the load.

In many places there is no distinction made in ordering relief for the poor; and the idle, and the drunken, and the sober, and the industrious labourer, are treated alike. The magistrate's orders are absolute, and the officer must obey them. When unlimited power is vested in any body of men, it must be expected that it will be abused in many instances; and there wants a considerable reform in the department of the magistrates, as well as the officers, before the management of the affairs of the poor will be conducted as they ought to be. When we hear our legislators mention the magistrates, they seem to speak as if they were unacquainted with the parts that compose the whole body; and they never mention any but country gentlemen of fortune, when the great body of them consist of tradesmen, in corporate towns, and dealers in the very articles wanted for the poor. A hint is sufficient for those who are seeking information, and if they will look a little into the real state of things, they cannot miss seeing them; but the soaring into the regions of refinement for a foundation for laws, whose basis ought to be common use, seems to partake of the fruitless attempt, of looking for grapes upon thorns, and figs upon thistles.

If Mr. Whitbread will exercise his time and his talents in learning the habits and vices of the poor, and the abuses practised in the expenditure of the money raised by parochial assessments, and endeavour to enact laws to prevent them, he may then expect the grateful thanks of his countrymen; but he may rest assured that they do not approve of his attempts to increase their present burdens, though they give him credit for his good intentions, and hope that he will turn his mind to providing short and expeditious remedies, for correcting such abuses as cannot be countenanced by any law.

A Review *of the* Political Connection *between* England *and* Ireland.

(*Continued from p.* 317.)

THE second parliament, in the reign of William, was more courtier-like and tractable than its rough, but independent, predecessor. An additional excise duty, lately imposed, was now established, with the addition of a poll-act. Several severe acts were passed to restrain the influence of the catholic party, and some salutary methods adopted for preventing the increase of the unfashionable mode of faith. All popish teachers were prohibited from the opening of schools, on pain of incurring a heavy penalty and imprisonment. All such persons as sent children to be educated in any popish seminary, on the continent, were to forfeit their goods and lands for life. The apparent unanimity with which these resolutions were carried into effect, obtained some favour for Ireland from the English parliament. Several acts were passed beneficial to the trade of the Irish kingdom. But when it is found that these acts (which regarded the importation of wool and Irish

linens) were doubly advantageous to England, while no attention whatever was paid to the vast internal grievances of Ireland, it is perhaps no great deviation from becoming liberality to say, that Ireland yet was a stranger to the paternal care, and fostering kindness, she was well entitled to expect from a nation so fond, at this particular juncture, of asserting the rights and privileges of men in civilised society.

That great political event, termed the Revolution of 1688, failed, as we have seen, to communicate any thing bordering on immediate advantages to the natives of Ireland. It is pleasant, however, to observe, from the date of that period, the gradual spread of commerce, with all the arts of civilization in her train. For near a century after the permanent establishment of William, no doubt seems to have been seriously entertained concerning the supreme jurisdiction of the English parliament, and the validity of its acts to bind the people of Ireland. The effects of this prudent submission to a state, inevitably superior, from the natural advantages of extent, fertility, and consequent proportion of population, were undoubtedly most beneficial. The rude, though magnificent, characters of the chief Irish leaders, softened by a spirit of mercantile adventure, now assumed a complexion more urbane and intelligent. The arts raised their heads amid scenes long believed inimical to their growth; and letters, too long dormant in their once beloved haunts*, lent the charm of their influence to the general improvement of the season. It can never be sufficiently lamented that, while other causes of dissention fell sacrifices at the altar of reason, religious discord should still triumph over the temper and the justice of both kingdoms. On such a subject the less advanced, by a casual observer, the better; but in one sigh we may safely indulge, or, rather, in one fond hope that the day may speedily arrive in which all religious differences shall be lost in a struggle for pre-eminent patriotism, virtue, and good fellowship!

In contemplating the trade now opened between the two countries, the importation of Irish wool appears the first instance of any thing resembling commercial liberality evinced by England. By the act of 1696, Irish wool is permitted to be imported into England, provided it be landed at certain specified ports. This act (which included the manufactured article) was to continue in force only for three years: accordingly, in 1699, the parliament resumed the consideration of the subject. By this parliament the exportation of Irish wool, and woollen manufactures, to any kingdom, except England, was prohibited under the penalty of 500l. for every transgression; but the commerce in those articles, between the two friendly countries, was to continue on the terms before arranged. As many evasions were still practised, an act of the year 1718 extended the penalty to all persons who conveyed to the sea-shore, or banks of any navigable river, Irish wool, or woollen manufactures. To such an extent were contraband dealings carried, that twelve vessels were now appointed by government, for the protection of the established interchange; and, shortly after, three ships of war, and as many armed sloops as the occasion might demand, were added to the number. In the year 1739, the duties on woollen, or bay-yarn, first imposed by an act of Charles II, were taken off; and, in 1753, the English government, with a creditable and liberal policy, permitted the *free* exportation of Irish wool and bay-yarn, from any port in Ireland to any port in Great Britain.

The linen manufacture, too, as commerce prompted a more equitable distribution of advantages, received encouragement through the operation

* The Saxons, Camden assures us, flocked to Ireland, in the early ages, as to the great mart of learning. It is common to meet, in ancient writers, the expression—"Such a one was sent over to Ireland to be educated." Sulgenus wrote 800 years ago, and has two lines, which may be thus translated:—

"With love of learning and example fir'd,
"To Ireland, fam'd for wisdom, he repair'd."

of several judicious acts. Hemp and flax, and their various productions, likewise were allowed free exportation, when proved the positive growth of Ireland. An act of 1704 allowed the exportation of Irish linen directly from that country to "her Majesty's plantations;" and an edict of 1742 allowed a bounty on the exportation of the same article to any port in Africa, America, Portugal, or Spain. In 1745, an addition was made to this bounty; and, in 1756, the duties on the importation of foreign raw linen-yarn were taken off.

If the supremacy exercised, since the Revolution, by the parliament of England, needs any illustration, the substance of some few statutes will speedily effect that purpose. In the year 1699, a bill for the sale of Irish forfeitures was added to that of the land-tax, after much opposition from the upper house. Explanations of this act took place in the reign of Queen Anne. The act asserts "the reasonableness of applying Irish forfeitures to the ease of the people of England, by whose assistance and expense the rebels had been reduced;" and proceeds to appropriate, accordingly, all the estates of attainted proprietors, to the purse of the public, after distinctly vacating all alienations founded on grants from "any act or acts of the Irish parliament."

By an act of 1701, the trustees are directed in what way to proceed, in applying the ecclesiastical part of the forfeited estates; and, by a subsequent act of the same year, protestants alone are permitted to take leases of the forfeited lands. A statute of 1705, restores to the Archbishop of Dublin an estate which had been taken from him by a judgment of an Irish court of law; using as a plea for this despotic proceeding, the probable partiality of the Irish Catholic judges.

In 1719 a curious altercation arose, from a collision of jurisdiction between the English and Irish houses of peers, in reviewing the judgment of the courts of law in Ireland. The party negatived by the barons of the exchequer brought their suit, by appeal, into the house of peers; where the judgment was reversed. A writ of appeal against this decree of reversion was presented to the English house of peers, who denied the competency of the Irish lords to review the judgment, and ordered the judges of the Irish exchequer to reinstate the plaintiff. By so doing, the judges incurred the strong resentment of the Irish peers, who ordered them, for their presumed offence, into the custody of the usher of the black rod.

This dignified attention to decorum was judged, by the English peers, an insult to their authority; and they passed a resolution, signifying that the Irish judges had acted with becoming courage, and *according to law*, in obeying their mandate. Not satisfied with recompensing the judges for their nominal imprisonment, they passed a bill for the "better securing the dependency of the kingdom of Ireland on the crown of Great Britain." In this act, after several impositions, it is declared, that all proceedings before the Irish house of lords, upon any judgment given in a court of law, are utterly null and void.

The Irish themselves appear to have unequivocally acknowledged the supremacy of the English parliament, both by their frequent petitions to the English commons, before the civil wars, and by their thanks to King William for that act of the English parliament which abrogated the statutes of James the Second's hasty and oppressive parliament in Ireland.

In 1770, however, the Irish commons manifested an unusual degree of spirit, in refusing to pass a money-bill, because it had not taken its rise in the house of commons, but had been proposed by the privy council. This quibble (for it seems in fact little more) prevailed, in spite of ministry; and the objection remains on record, a proof of the scrupulous care with which the commons of this juncture guarded the rights and privileges of their constituents.

The heavy incumbrances on most articles of Irish commerce, except those specified above, as objects of English liberality, caused various fruitless remonstrances to terminate in serious consequences in the year 1779. —As the least objectionable mode of national reprisal, associations were formed against the purchase of British manufactures. Arms, also, under the

pretence of protection against invasion, were resorted to; and the Irish at length ventured to deny the authority of the British parliament. With more judgment, they contended that a free trade with all the world, alone could redress the grievances of their island. England, astonished at the boldness of these proceedings, wavered, and evaded, with little fortitude or discretion. She did not deem it prudent to issue sovereign commands to a people already in arms, yet wanted generosity to examine the alleged injuries with temper and impartiality.

[*To be continued.*]

On the VARIETIES *in the* HUMAN SPECIES. *By* SONNINI.

[*Concluded from page* 296.]

MEINERS acknowledges only two original stocks, whence the inhabitants of the earth proceeded —that of the handsome races of mankind; and that of those less handsome. The first comprises the nations with a white skin; and the second the nations whose colour is more or less deep.*

Metzger, like Meiners, adopts only two varieties, derived from the difference of colour; the white, diffused over Europe and the northern countries of Asia, America, and Africa; and the black, or Ethiopian, who inhabit the other parts of Africa. The people of the southern parts of Asia and America, as well as of the islands of the South Sea, forms the connection or shade between these two varieties.

These are not all the methods which have been imagined to trace and fix the different varieties which exist among men. I have contented myself with relating the principal, and it is evident that they are all equally incomplete and insufficient. I shall conclude this article by a recapitulation of those researches which possess more exactitude, because they are founded on anatomical observations; though, perhaps, they are equally destitute of certainty.

A philosopher of great reputation, after having studied, designed, and compared a great number of human heads, is convinced, that notwithstanding an apparent multiplicity of differences between the heads of men composing different people, yet these people should be regarded as forming only one race, proceeding from a common father and mother. But, in order to fix the shades which distinguish the varieties which are remarked in this single race, M. Camper traced upon the profile of heads submitted to his examination a horizontal line, which passes directly under the nose and the opening of the ear; another line, which, touching the most prominent part of the *os frontalis* and the bone of the nose, terminates at the junction of the teeth with the jaws closed, is called by the author the *facial line*; because he considers it as the line which is truly characteristic of the face. The intersection of these two lines, the facial and horizontal, forms an angle more or less great, and which, in men, varies from seventy to eighty degrees. The head becomes shorter in proportion as the facial line increases: so that if it advance so far as to form with the horizontal line an angle of more than 100 degrees, which is the *maximum*, or utmost extent which the facial line can admit of, the head becomes monstrous, and begins to approach to hydrocephalus.

The two extremes therefore for the obliquity of the facial line are fixed between seventy and a hundred degrees. This constitutes every gradation, from the head of the negro to the beauty of an ancient Greek. If you descend below seventy degrees, you have an ourang-outang, or ape; if you descend yet lower, you have a dog; lastly, a bird—a woodcock, whose facial line is found to be almost parallel to the horizontal one; that is, that the two jaws are prodigiously elongated, and there is no place left for the teeth; which appears to be the physical reason, says M. Camper, why birds are destitute of them.

One of the smallest inconveniences of this method is, that it is only adopted to skeleton heads, &c. and it is evident how much a distinction which only rests on the configuration of the *os nus*, however ingenious it may be,

* Grundriss der Geschichte der Menschheit. Ed. 2. Lemgo. 1793.

is useless and uncertain in respect to the knowledge of the varieties of the human species; for it cannot be doubted that the flesh, the muscles, the cartilages, &c. constitute very important accessories, and are truly characteristic of the face; and their forms, their contours, their colour, are so many traits which discriminate the figures of men and nations.

The same objection applies equally to the researches of another anatomist, more modern, who has applied himself, with much attention and success, to the examination and comparison of human skulls. It may also be observed, that a skull is only a portion of dead nature, and that it is animated nature which more particularly pleases and interests. If we would establish signs which may correctly distinguish animated beings, we must derive them from the aggregate of living parts, and not from the image of death. Is it not, in fact, a strange idea, to wait for the death and dissection of a man, in order to determine to what nation he belongs: or to kill an animal, to discover, in his bones, his genus and species?

Nevertheless, the work of M. Blumenbach being one of the best which has been composed upon the physical characters of different people, and as it may be of considerable service in studying comparative anatomy, which is connected with natural history, I shall notice what he has written upon men, and the differences which distinguish them.*

This philosopher admits only of one species of men, which he divides into five varieties, or races. He calls the first of these varieties the *Caucasian race*, to whom he assigns, as its character—white complexion, florid cheeks, light brown hair, a round head, the face oval, the features slightly projecting, the forehead a little elevated, the nose small and somewhat arched, the mouth little, the upper and lower incisive teeth almost perpendicular, the lips (particularly the lower ones) somewhat thick, and the chin full and round. The Europeans, with the exception of the Laplanders and Finlanders, the inhabitants of Asia comprised between the river Oby, the Caspian and the Ganges, as well as the northern Africans, belong to this race, which M. Blumenbach considers as the most perfect.

The *Mongol race* comes next: this is composed of Asiatics, which are not included in the Caucasian race; the Malays at the extremity of the peninsula beyond the Ganges must be exempted; the people of the frozen part of Europe, the Esquimaux, and the Greenlanders. The colour of this race is yellowish; their hair black, stiff, straight, and thin; their head almost square; their face broad, flat, and compressed; their eye-brows far apart from each other, and the intermediate space flat; their nose small and short; their cheeks round and prominent; their eyes small and hollow; and their chin pointed.

Fixed and strongly-marked characters separate from every other the *Ethiopian race*, which consists of every people of Africa, except those who inhabit the northern regions.—In this race we find the black colour; hair black and curly; a straight head, compressed at the sides; an arched forehead; prominent cheeks; projecting eyes; a thick nose, and, as it were, confounded with the jaws; the incisive teeth placed obliquely in the upper jaw; the lips (the upper ones in particular) very thick; a flat chin; and, lastly, legs bowed out in front in the greater number of individuals.

The fourth race is the *American*; which is composed of all the nations of America, with the exception of those that are comprised in the Mongol race. The distinctive signs are a copper colour; black hair, stiff, straight, and thin; the forehead short; the eyes sunk; the nose a little broad and flat, but yet projecting; the face large, but neither flat nor compressed; the cheeks prominent, and the features strongly expressed.

The *Malay race* is the last. M. Blumenbach has called it thus because it is found in the peninsula of Malacca; it is also diffused in the Marian islands, the Phillipines, the Moluccas, and in all the islands of the South Sea. The colour of this race is brown; the hair

* *De Generis Humani varietate Nativa.* Editio tertio. Auct. J. Fred. Blumenbach, M.D. Regiæ Societatis Londin. sodalis Gottengæ. 1795.

black, silky, crisped, and thick; the head slightly straight; the forehead a little arched; the nose of a middling size, and thickest at its extremity; the mouth large; the upper jaw a little projecting; and the features, when regarded sideways, are sufficiently prominent and distinct from each other.

MEMOIRS *of* WM. JULIUS MICKLE, *Translator of the Lusiad.*

[*Concluded from page* 303.]

SOON after Mr. Mickle's arrival in London, with the view of paying off his debts, he was induced to try his power in what Dryden calls the most profitable species of composition. Adopting, therefore, a story from the French history in the reign of Francis I, he formed it into a tragedy, which he called "The Siege of Marseilles." This was transmitted to Mr. Garrick, who allowed its general merit, but complained of the want of stage effect in the following letter:—

"*Nov. 22th, Drury-lane Theatre.*

"Sir,—I was in the country and not well when I received your letter—I have read over yr. tragedy with great Care and inclination to be of Service to you; but indeed, notwithstanding there are many many beautiful passages, it wants dramatic Art in my opinion, and I fear it cannot be made fit for ye Stage without new Modelling it—If you can engage Mr. Warton, to whom I beg my best Love & Service, to look it over, He will be best able to point out Its defects & shew you how to avoid them for the future. Some attention to the fable & disposition of the Scenes will be of great Service to you in yr. future Composition for ye Stage—Your very uncommon & candid declaration—in yr. last letter to me has convinced Me that you deserve My best wishes, which you have most sincerely——

"I am Sir

"Your most humble Servt

"D GARRICK."

Governor Johnstone, after the piece had been new modelled by the author, solicited Mr. Home, the author of Douglas, to make what farther alterations he might think necessary. This was very obligingly complied with; and afterwards it was inspected by both the Wartons. Dr. Joseph Warton advised him to return it to the manager; and this was accordingly done, together with the following recommendatory letter from his brother Thomas:—

"Dear Sir,

"I have many pardons to beg for the frequent troubles I give you. Mr. Mickle has shewn me his tragedy almost intirely new written, and the disposition greatly altered; so that I hope you will think it fit for the stage. But this I leave to your judgment. I own I wish we could contribute to keep him in England, and in the poetical world. Certainly, there are great strokes of merit in the play; and I shall be glad to find that none of your former objections remain. I am, with best compliments to Mrs. Garrick, Dear Sir,

"Yours very sincerely,

"T. WARTON.

"*Trin. Coll. Oxon,*
April 26, 1771.
"David Garrick, Esq."

But it was a second time rejected; at which the poet was so incensed, that he resolved to appeal to the judgment of the public by printing it; and as soon as the first sheet came from the press, sent it to the manager. The reason he assigns for printing the tragedy is given in the preface to it; the motive to the latter is detailed in the following petulant and peevish letter to Mr. Hoole, the translator of Tasso, dated Nov. 15, 1773:—

"I have just received a letter from Mr. Ballantyne, wherein he acquaints me, that you seemed sorry that Mr. Garrick had seen a proof sheet of the preface to my play. Mr. B. also expresses his surprise how he should have obtained it, and supposed that some person who wished me ill had sent it, that he might be prepared to prejudice the public against me.

"The truth is, I sent it to him in a blank cover. Let him be prepared as he will. Half a year ago, I declared my resolution to my friend Mr. Boswell. He wrote me two earnest dissuasive letters; but in vain. I have maturely considered every circumstance; I have passed the Rubicon, and I will proceed. In a letter to

Mr. Boswell, sent off only three days ago, I told him that I should look upon any further dissuasive as thus, in plain English: 'What! do you think the public will mind such a scribbler as you? No, my friend, take my advice, fold your hands together, submit to the infallibility of Mr. Garrick, and starve.' I have also cited the same sentence in a letter, now on the table, to Governor Johnstone. I have passed the Rubicon, I say; but I am not a Kenrick. No friend shall blush for me. I know what I owe to them, and to myself. If I am possessed of any satirical abilities, Mr. G. shall feel them. I have planned a new Dunciad, of which he is the hero. As soon as I finish the Lusiad, I will set about it. If you think proper, you may mention this in any company."

To Mr. Boswell, who blamed him for what he termed his misguided passion, and unjust resentment in this transaction, he writes—

"I am sorry our ideas seem so irreconcileable; yet, as I said before, I have not the least doubt of being able to convince you, when I have the pleasure to talk over the affair with you in person. I wrote you that *I knew what Garrick had said and jeered.* I stand in a most delicate situation: I have been told what he has sneered under the promises of honour not to divulge, or embroil in any quarrel the gentleman who heard it: I must not speak too far, much less write, what by the chance of being mislaid may be seen by an improper person. As to the subscription*, I will just mention one circumstance: a gentleman who heard Garrick talk of it, on my shewing him Garrick's unsolicited letter, empowering me to draw on him, shrugged up his shoulders, and called him a d—d S——l. 'What,' said I, 'did he talk as if I had not his authority to send?'—'I know not exactly, but I understood so, and I believe the rest of the company did—I am sure he talked of your being troublesome.'"

Some time after the Lusiad had appeared, he published proposals for printing a second edition of his poems by subscription, at one guinea quarto; and his mind gradually became desponding from the apprehension of want and misery: but this was happily not of long continuance, for his friend, Governor Johnstone, being in the Spring of 1779, appointed to the command of the Romney men of war, and commodore of a squadron, immediately nominated Mickle his secretary; by which, though only a non-commissioned officer, he was entitled to a considerable share of money. What was still more fortunate for the bard, this squadron was afterwards ordered to that part of the continent, which to him particularly was classic ground. On his landing at Lisbon in November following, he was received with the utmost politeness and respect by Prince Don John Braganza, Duke of Lafoens, and uncle to the present queen of Portugal, (to whom he had sent a copy of the Lusiad on its first publication) who, actuated by feelings very dissimilar to the cold apathy of his Scotch patron, had been for some time waiting upon the quay, anxious to be the first to welcome the translator of the Lusiad to the native city of his favourite Camoens. By this distinguished personage he was introduced to the principal nobility, clergy, and *literati* of Portugal, who vied with each other in shewing him every mark of attention during a residence of more than six months.

"Of the clergy, though by no means prejudiced in favour of the Romish church, he always spoke with great respect; and of the courteous and hospitable reception which he experienced at the monasteries, particularly at the royal and noble foundations of Alcobaça and Batalha, as well as of the piety and primitive simplicity of the fathers, he likewise made mention in terms of the warmest approbation. At the commencement of the Royal Academy of Lisbon, in May 1780, he had the honour of being admitted a member under the presidency of his Grace the Duke of Lafoens, who presented to him his own portrait, as a token of his particular regard. His leisure hours were

* "For twenty copies of the Lusiad, the greater part of which, Mickle asserted, (as a comment on Garrick's generosity) was disposed of in Mr. Becket's shop to people unacquainted with Mr. Garrick.

employed when he was in Portugal in the composition of "Almada Hill, an Epistle from Lisbon," published in 1781, and in collecting materials for a history of the ancient and present state of that country, which he did not live to prepare for the press.

"On his arrival in England in Nov. 1780, he was appointed joint agent for the disposal of the prizes during the Commodore's cruize, and never afterwards went to sea. By the profits of this place, and his share of prize-money, he was soon enabled to accomplish what he had so long, and so earnestly desired,—the discharging of his debts in a manner truly honourable to his feelings. What were the sensations of a mind imbued with the purest principles of honesty upon this occasion, one, who has frequently witnessed the heart-distressing sigh, which often escaped him on a retrospect of his affairs, will not attempt to describe.

"In 1782, he published "The Prophecy of Queen Emma," a ballad, with an ironical preface containing an account of its pretended author and discovery, with hints for vindicating the authenticity of the poems of Ossian and Rowley, 4to.

"On the 3d of June, the same year, he married Mary, the daughter of Mr. Robert Tomkins, with whom he resided when he was translating the Lusiad, (a cousin of Major Waistie of the Oxfordshire Militia, who was appointed joint executor to our author with Mr. William Ballantyne, merchant, in London). By this lady he left a son, now an extra clerk in the East-India House. By the fortune which he obtained by this marriage, with what he had acquired under Commodore Johnstone, he now became possessed of that competence which enabled him to retire to literary leisure and independence. He accordingly took a house at Wheatly, about five miles from Oxford, where he employed his vacant hours in revising and correcting the poems contained in this volume, with an intention of publishing the whole by subscription. But the failure and death of an eminent banker, with whom he was concerned as an agent for the prizes, and by which he sustained a considerable loss; and a chancery suit, in which he rather too precipitately engaged, in order to secure a part of his wife's fortune, gave him a great deal of employment very unfavourable to his poetical pursuits. During the last seven years of his life he occasionally afforded some assistance to the European Magazine.—The essays, intitled "Fragments of Leo," and some of the most applauded Reviews of Books in that publication, were produced by his pen. In this, and other periodical publications, he strenuously opposed the influx of that pernicious system, which has since deluged a great part of the world with blood, and threatened the total extinction of all civilized society. In September 1788, he composed "Eskdale Braes," a song in commemoration of the place of his birth. In this little spot and its vicinity were born Colonel Sir James Johnstone, Bart. Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Johnstone, Commodore Johnstone, Admiral Sir Thos. Pasley, Colonel Borthwick, the author of "The Seasons," Dr. Armstrong, and many other distinguished heroes, who have bled in defence of their country, and poets who have given new harmony to the language. This was the last of his productions.

"On Saturday, the 25th of October, 1788, he died after a short illness, at Forrest-hill, where he had been on a visit to his father-in-law, (in the old mansion-house of the Powels, where Milton married his first wife, and composed some part of Paradise Lost), and was buried in the church-yard of that parish on the Thursday following, having completed his 54th year.

"Those who have perused the foregoing account, in which the very heart of the man, with all its inward consciousness, is laid open, will readily admit the justice of the following short character from the pen of the learned Isaac Reed, Esq. who knew him intimately, and knew him long.

"To those who are unacquainted with Mr. Mickle's writings, we need not point out the beauty, the strength, or the variety of his versification, the harmony of his numbers, and the vigour of his imagination. These are so apparent, that we risk nothing in declaring our opinion, that they must sooner or later force themselves into

the notice of those who at present are strangers to them. Leaving his literary character, therefore, to find its own value, we shall confine ourselves to speak of him as a member of society. He was in every point of view a man of the utmost integrity, warm in his friendship, and indignant only against vice, irreligion, or meanness. The compliment paid by Lord Lyttleton to Thomson, might be applied to him with the strictest truth; not a line is to be found in his works, which, dying, he would wish to blot. During the greatest part of his life, he endured the pressures of a narrow fortune without repining, never relaxing in his industry to acquire, by honest exertions, that independence which at length he enjoyed. He did not shine in conversation, nor would any person, from his appearance, have been able to form a favourable judgment of his talents. In every situation in which fortune placed him, he displayed an independent spirit, undebased by any meanness, and when his pecuniary circumstances made him, on one occasion, feel a disappointment with some force, he even then seemed more ashamed at his want of discernment of character, than concerned for his loss. He seemed to entertain, with reluctance, an opinion, that high birth could be united with a sordid mind. He had, however, the satisfaction of reflecting, that no extravagant panegyric had disgraced his pen. Contempt certainly came to his aid, though not soon; he wished to forget his credulity, and never after conversed on the subject by choice. To conclude: his foibles were but few, and those inoffensive; his virtues were many; and his genius was very considerable. He lived without reproach, and his memory will always be cherished by those who were acquainted with him."

A European Colony *discovered on the Banks of the* Ohio.

THE name of Zach, the German astronomer, is well known; he is director of the observatory of Seeberg, near Gotha, and he publishes under the title of the *Monathliche Correspondenz*, a highly interesting journal. In one of the last numbers is a very curious article, of which we shall make an extract for the amusement of our readers, without however warranting the accuracy or truth of it; and which, indeed, Zach himself does not attempt.

"There is a well-known tradition, that, in the year 1170, Madoc*, son of Owen Giryneth, king of a part of Wales, went into America with many of his countrymen, and established themselves on the banks of the Missouri. Various travellers, in fact, speak of a European colony, which has preserved the Welch or Celtic language on the banks of the Ohio; and the following particulars, extracted from a Philadelphian Journal, will serve to confirm this opinion.

"Maurice Griffith, a Welchman by birth, having been made prisoner by the Savages of the nation of Schwanees, went, at the expiration of three years, with a party of five of them to discover the source of the Missouri. They mounted this river for thirty days, after its separation from the Mississipi, crossed spacious meadows, but without discovering any source, or meeting with any game. They killed, however, an animal of nine or ten feet in height. They were very well received by ten different tribes of Indians; and met, in a very fertile part of the country, with three white men, clothed like savages, who spoke very good Welch. Griffith pretended not to understand them: they travelled together for four or five days, and then arrived at the principal settlement of these extraordinary savages. The chief and the principal heads of the nation deliberated for three days upon the fate to which they should be condemned. The fire-arms, and other military weapons which they carried, made them be taken for the spies of some warlike tribe, and they resolved that they should be assassinated. Then Griffith, to the great astonishment of all, and even of his companions, harangued the white savages in the Welch language, and inspired them at once with confidence. The chief gave him his hand in sign of friendship, and our travellers remained eight entire months among these singular

* Mr. Southey has founded his poem of Madoc upon this tradition.

people; having abandoned the project of tracing the Missouri, as they were convinced, from what these savages told them, that at the end of a year's march they would find it of the same breadth. Griffith did not find among these American Welchmen any trace of books or written tradition. All that they knew was, that their ancestors came from a very distant country. They had never allied themselves with the other American tribes, and not one individual was to be seen among them of a mixed race. Griffith thought that their population might be about fifty thousand men capable of bearing arms. Their houses are made of staves covered with the bark of trees. All their utensils are armed with sharp stones, because they have no iron. Their heaviest ornaments are of silver. Their whole subsistence is derived from the chace. They knew nothing of our cattle. Griffith and his companions embarked on the Missouri in a canoe constructed by these people, and descended the river, journeying about twenty leagues a day. They arrived among the Shawnees, after an absence of two years and a half. It was in a party of hunting that Griffith found means to escape from them, and reached the settlement of Roanock, near the mouth of the Coalriver. Mr. Child received this account from his own mouth, and Griffith has always passed for a man of truth and probity."

The German editor adds, that Captains Lewis and Clark, who were then travelling in these countries, might, on their return, either confirm or disprove this account of the existence of these white savages.

The OLD AGE *of* BOERHAAVE.

SIR,

EVERY thing that relates to great and celebrated men possesses a certain degree of interest; but this interest becomes more lively when the subject of it relates to their last years. The name of Boerhaave is regarded as one of the most illustrious in the calendar of modern medicine. After having vigorously struggled with poverty in his youth, his talents and his fame at length created a fortune for him; and it is said that he left two millions of florins to his only son. Did this wealth alter the man? Let us learn from his mouth what he was in his sixty-seventh year; when, in a letter to his old scholar, J. B. Bassaud, then physician to the Emperor of Germany, he writes thus:—

"My health is very good. I sleep at my country house. I go to town every morning by five o'clock: and I occupy myself there, from that time until six in the evening, in relieving the sick. I understand chemistry; I amuse myself in reading it: I revere, I love, I adore, the only God! When I return to the country, I visit my plants: I acknowledge and admire the presents with which the liberality of my friend Bassaud has enriched me. My garden seems to be proud of the variety and strength of its trees. I pass my life in contemplating my plants; I grow old in the desire of possessing new ones. Amiable and sweet folly! Thus riches only serve to irritate the thirst of possession, and the miser is miserable from the liberality of his benefactor. Forgive the madness of an old friend, who wishes to plant trees, the beauty and shade of which will be destined to give delight only to his nephews. It is thus that my life passes, without any other chagrin than my distance from you, and happy in every thing else."

What an amiable picture does this present of that great and good man! What activity, and what zeal for the relief of suffering humanity! The original letter is written in Latin, and it has been difficult to catch the spirit of the original, especially *Ili ego plantis immorior: Deum adoro, amo, veneror unice, &c.*

I remain, Sir, &c. X.

ACCOUNT *given by the* EIGHTEETH CENTURY *to the* NINETEENTH.

SIR,

NOTHING is more difficult than to transfuse, into a foreign language, pieces written with that peculiar spirit which we call *humor*, and the Germans *laune*. Among the ancients, Horace in his Epistles, and Lucian in his Dialogues, are eminent for this; among our countrymen, I may mention Swift, Fielding, Hume, Addison, &c. And, in Germany, few have attained to greater celebrity

in this peculiar faculty than Lichtenberg, the learned professor at Gottenberg, who died some few years since. He was completely a humorist. So much so, that except the Memoirs which he presented to the Academy of Gottingen, it was impossible for him to write any thing upon the most abstract sciences without enlivening the subject by some strokes of wit, some pleasantries, or by an ironical manner which he rarely quitted.

I trust your readers will be pleased to find here some sketch of his manner; and I have extracted, for that purpose, a little piece which he wrote in 1783, at the time when the perfection of aerostatics occupied the attention of every naturalist. It is as follows:

"The Eighteenth Century may, with some pride, deliver to the Nineteenth an inventory of the knowledge which it has acquired, and the discoveries with which it has enriched the human mind. When his successor, at the moment he receives the sceptre from his hands, demands from him an account of his discoveries, the Eighteenth Century may answer thus:—

"I have determined the line of the earth; I have learnt to brave the thunder; I have corked up lightning in a bottle; I have discovered animals which, as prodigies, surpass the fabulous serpent of Lerna; fish, endowed with a power which was refused to the Olympic Jupiter, that of killing their species under the water, by striking them with invisible thunder; I have, by Linnæus, executed the first exact inventory of the works of nature. I have seen two comets return after the leave of absence which my Halley had given them was expired; instead of one sort of air known to my predecessors, I have discovered thirteen; I have submitted mercury to the forge; elevated monstrous masses by means of fire; metamorphosed air into solid bodies, and solid bodies into air; I have fired with water, like gunpowder. I have seduced plants, by making them produce children without their being married: I have made steel melt like water; I have made glass under water, and hurled gold from the throne which he had usurped for so many millions of years, as being the heaviest of metals, and installed platina in its place. I have pointed out a new sort of excellent spectacles, which Newton even thought impossible; I have, at one and the same instant, displaced and re-established the poles of the magnet; I have hatched eggs without the hen, and without the heat of incubation; I have reduced the bishop of Rome to his episcopal functions; I have destroyed the head of a powerful and dangerous hydra.

"I have seen Peter I, and Catherine, and Frederic, and Joseph, and Leibnitz, and Newton, and Euler, Wickelmann, Mengs, Cook, Pope, Johnson, Garrick, &c. &c.

"I have created a new and immense empire; I have given a fifth division to the globe, and made vessels swim in the air; augmented the number of planets, diminished that of the elements, and reduced the sun to the rank of a simple satellite.

"A great number of these discoveries, however important they may appear, are as yet only embryons, which demand care to be developed. What results may we not expect, when we consider that the strength which formerly was insufficient to give an impression to the first efforts of printing, should now make the Vatican tremble; that a needle, rubbed with the loadstone, has united the most distant quarters of the globe; that by means of saltpetre and sulphur, which formerly only burned our fingers, we may now separate whole continents! Oh! if we could find the key of the sacred vault, where a thousand similar discoveries remain buried! Who dare doubt that we may not hereafter attain to the age of nine hundred years; submit the whale to the guidance of the rein, and traverse, upon his back, from one pole to the other; displace the magnetic poles of our earth, and fix them again at Cayenne and Borneo? Who knows but what, armed with the knowledge of chemistry and physiology, carried to its utmost perfection, an able minister of finance may succeed in inventing some unguent capable of making grow upon the backs of his party a precious wool which may be sheared every year for the benefit of the treasury?

"Unfortunately, all these fine

things remain hidden in a labyrinth, of which Bacon in vain sought the clue; and man at present is condemned to make the greatest discoveries, only as hogs detect saline sources and mineral waters."

If the witty Lichtenberg could have made his eighteenth century speak only a few lustrums later, and at the moment of its decease, he would have had ample room to give more interest and developement to his harangue of the defunct. The events of the last ten years would have furnished him with a fine scope for his irony.

If you deem this *morceau* worth a place in your miscellany, I shall be gratified by seeing it there, and remain, &c. &c.

Oct. 30, 1807. † * †.

An Account of the Commencement and Fluctuations of the Commerce of France with the United States of America.

THIS commerce, to which the rupture between Great Britain and America gave birth, we shall divide into four distinct periods.

First, As soon as the intercourse between Great Britain and some of its continental colonies in America was interrupted, the French merchants, with the utmost alacrity, secretly prepared cargoes for North America, which, in fact, were wholly composed of the refuse of French manufactures and merchandizes in general; but which the urgency of the occasion compelled the Americans to purchase at an exorbitant rate. The French government either was ignorant of, or winked at, the carrying on of this traffic, previously to the open rupture between England and America having taken place; and it therefore continued unchecked during the years 1775, 1776, and 1777.

Second, An entire change having occurred in the political concerns of the two countries, by reason of the treaty between France and the United States in the year 1778, it was naturally supposed that the adoption of better principles than those which had till then governed the commercial operations would take place; nevertheless the trade was not very brisk before the end of 1780, when M. de la Luzerne, ambassador to the United States at that period, used very great exertions to establish the reputation of the French manufactures among the Anglo-Americans.

Prior to describing the effects of Luzerne's exertions, it may not be amiss to say a few words respecting the nature and extent of the commerce which existed between France and the United States during the two epochs that succeeded the war between the latter and Great Britain.—We shall found our researches on this point upon the result of the French customs from 1778 to 1780; antecedent to which it would be impossible to form even a probable conjecture as to the state of the aforesaid commerce, it having been, as before observed, illegal, and consequently affording no official documents. At the said period, namely, from 1778 to 1780, the imports from the United States, on an average, annually amounted to 2,393,000 francs; viz. rice and dried cod-fish to the value of 136,000 francs; wood, indigo, and hides, 357,000 francs; and leaf tobacco, 1,900,000 francs. The exports of France, for the said states within the said period, amounted to 3,203,000 francs; viz.—eatables, spices, &c. 191,000 francs; wines and brandy, 79,000 francs; raw materials, such as unwrought iron, &c. 33,000 francs; manufactured articles, such as drapery, woollens, silken stuffs, cotton velvets, hosiery, hats, mercery, hardware, Indian manufactures, leathern articles, military ammunition, &c. &c. to the value of 2,900,000 francs.

Third, This period comprises the two last years of the American war, and the first subsequent to the peace with Great Britain. At this time the French merchants extended their views under the auspices of their government, which anxiously desired to establish the intercourse of France with America upon a solid basis. The exertions of the French minister (de la Luzerne) met with such success, that, by permission of the Congress, several of the American merchants established themselves in the ports of France, resolving to make assortments of the prime merchandises of that kingdom for their own country; whilst, on the other hand, some French sent out well assorted

cargoes, which, with the exception of the hard-ware, went nigh to rival the English merchandises. Hereupon the French manufacturers began to appear zealous for the support of this commerce, and gave extensive credit to the merchants established in the ports, insomuch that one house at Lorient shipped French merchandises to the United States, during this period, to the value of seven million *livres tournois!* The registers of the French customs prove to what a flourishing state the commerce with the United States had arrived at the period in question, the annual imports being of the amount of 3,494,000 francs, and the exports of 11,460,000 francs. The efforts of the French minister in America, together with the measures pursued by the department of the marine for the security of those navigating to America, produced sensible and salutary effects; to which, however, the peace between England and the United States soon gave a mortal stab. Just as the French had begun to reap advantages from her intercourse with the latter, all her ports were filled with English, German, and Dutch vessels, and the continent of America was glutted with the commodities of those nations. This took place in 1783. The year 1784 only presented France with fresh prospects of the decline of her commerce: during this year, merchandizes to no less an amount than £4,166,670 sterling were brought into the ports of Philadelphia and Charles-town from various countries, but more especially from England.—Credit alone could serve to diffuse this mass of merchandise in America; and consequently (as might be expected) the manufacturers of all Europe felt the fatal effects of thus overdoing commerce; innumerable bankruptcies were the consequence in the United States, and few of the insolvents could give their creditors more than the value of their household furniture. The French merchants and manufacturers having suffered materially about this time, nearly dropped all kind of intercourse with the United States; a measure which, in effect, they were obliged to adopt towards the end of 1784, when the Farmers General entered into a contract with Mr. Robert Morris for the purchase of tobacco.—Such was the posture of affairs between France and the United States during the first years of the peace.

After a considerable lapse of time, the French government undertook to renew the original connection between the two countries: and this new arrangment we shall class under the head of the Fourth period.

The first advances which the French government made towards regenerating the commercial intercourse, were not *apparently* designed for the formation of a commerce between the two countries, but rather between the French West Indies and the United States. What the real intentions of the French were will however appear very evident from the 2d and 3d articles of the Order of Council, in the month of August 1784. The second article gives permission to American vessels, of burthens not exceeding sixty tons, equally laden with wood, dyes, coal, beasts of every kind, salted beef, (but not pork), cod and other salted fish, rice, maise, vegetables, hides in the hair, leather, rosin, pitch, and tar, to go into ports of the French colonies, and there to sell said commodities; and the third article says, that for such commodities said vessels may take in a cargoe consisting not only of West-India produce, but also of *the merchandises, produce, and manufactures of France.* Such were the effect of these allowances, that the French and American merchants renewed that mutual confidence which the bankruptcies of the latter had broken; in consequence whereof, by an order dated December 1787, liberty was given to the American vessels to proceed directly to the ports of France, into which their oils and fish were admitted in preference to those of other nations; it was also enacted, that American vessels, destined for sale, should be brought into and sold in the French ports, without being subject to any duty whatsoever; that turpentine pitch, and tar should only pay 2½ per cent. upon their value; and that wood, grain, vegetables, pot and pearl ash, hides, leather, should only pay ½ per cent.; on condition, however, of their being brought in French or American

bottoms. The only advantages granted to the French in return for their liberality, consisted in permission to carry into the ports of the United States, fire-arms, gun-powder, and paper of every description, without paying any duty.

What advantages the two countries have derived from their renewed intercourse will appear by the following statements.—For three years preceding the Revolution, the imports into France, from the United States, annually, amounted to about 9,500,000 francs, and the exports from France, for the said States, at the same period, to nearly 1,800,000 francs per annum, whereof 1,200,000 francs were the value of wines and brandies. The imports of the French Antilles from the United States, at said period, amounted to 11,050,000, and their exports to about 5,200,000 francs.—This commerce, for some years subsequent to the French revolution, miserably declined; but of late it has regained no small share of its former vigour.

ROBERT BARCLAY, *not the Original Discoverer of the Inward Light.*

MR. EDITOR,

THE following extract will convince some of your readers, that Voltaire was, as in many other instances, not very correct, when he asserted that Robert Barclay (whose representative is now the subject of so much conversation for attainments not very *spiritual*), had solved every difficulty concerning the salvation of the heathen world by *his* doctrine of the *Inward Light*, in a manner as satisfactory as Sir Isaac Newton had accounted for the different phenomena in the natural world by his doctrine of gravity.

In the folio edition of St. Augustine's "City of God," printed at London, in 1620, with the Commentary of Lodovicus Vivez, a native of Spain, and Latin preceptor to our first Queen Mary, the author says, "Nor do I think the Jews dare averre, that no man was ever saved after the propagation of Israel but Israelites."—Upon this passage Vivez has the following note:

"Nature being unpolluted with vicious opinion might possibly guide one to God as well as the law of Moses; for what these got by the law, those might get without it, and come to the same perfection that the Jews came to, seeking the same end: nor was their difference other than if one traveller should carry an itinerary of his way with him, and the other trust only to his memory. So may he also now-a-daies that liveth in the faithlesse isles of the ocean and never heard of Christ, attaine the glory of a Christian by keeping the two abstracts of all the law and the prophets, perfect love to God and his neighbour; *He remembereth the name of the Lord in the night, and keepeth his law.*—This hath he that seeth the Lord's righteousnesse: so great a blessing it is to be good, although you have none to teach you goodness. And what wanteth here but water? For here is the holy spirit as well as in the apostles: as Peter witnesseth of some who received that, before the water had touched them. So the nations that have no law but nature's, are a law to themselves, the light of their living well is the gift of God comming from his Sonne; of whom it is said: *He is the light that lighteth every one that cometh into the world.*"

After quoting the above-cited assertion from St. Augustine, Barclay, in his "Apology for the Quakers," only observes, "Upon this place Ludovicus Vives saith, '*That thus the* Gentiles *not having a law were a law unto themselves, and the light of so living is the gift of God, proceeds from the Son; of whom it is written, that he inlightneth every man that cometh into the world.*"

Had the above note been shewn to Dr. Johnson, he probably would have said, "Barclay, Sir, only ramified and expanded through two tedious propositions what Vivez had expressed with more clearness and precision in one short paragraph." After all, Mr. Editor, the doctrine in question is not a discovery of St. Augustine, nor of his commentator, nor of Barclay; but a position plainly laid down by St. Paul, in the second chapter of his Epistle to the Romans, and clearly intimated in many other passages of holy scripture; so that we may conclude, that, *Latius se diffundit spiritus*

Christi quam nos interpretamur; et multi sunt in consortio sanctorum, qui non sunt apud nos in catalogo.

Your's, &c.

SUUM CUIQUE.

Oct. 19, 1807.

THE BEE.—No. V.

Floriferis ut apes in saltibus omnia libant, omnia nos. LUCRETIUS.

DR. JOHNSON.

FOR Dr. Johnson Mrs. Carter had a very great esteem, and always spoke in high terms of his constant attention to religious duties, and the soundness of his moral principles. In one of their latest conversations she was expressing this opinion of him to himself; he took her by the hand, and said with much eagerness, "You know this to be true, and testify it to the world when I am gone."

ESCAPE OF THE PRETENDER.

At Nonancourt, a little town beyond Dreux, a singular event happened which might find its place in history. The British ambassador, Lord Stair, having learned that the Pretender was to leave Chaillot, where he was concealed, to proceed to Bretagne, in order to embark for Scotland, and put himself at the head of his adherents, applied to the regent Duke of Orleans, to arrest that unfortunate prince, who was to pass by Chateau-Thierry. Contades, who was very acute, divined the intentions of the duke, in the firm resolution of not finding him whom he was to seek.

Stair, on his side, distrusting the regent, determined on "a vigour beyond the law." He charged Douglas, an Irish colonel in the service of France, to place himself in ambuscade, with three assassins, at Nonancourt. On their arrival they enquired with so much eagerness, if a particular post-chaise had passed, that they became suspicious to the mistress of the post-house, Madame L'Hospital, a woman of sagacity and resolution. Nor must it be forgotten, that the report of the Pretender's journey had spread abroad, since he had disappeared from Bar. The inquietude of these men, easily known to be English, led her to suspect bad designs; and it was afterwards discovered that they were hired villains, who had bargained for a reward to their families in case they were taken and executed. The mistress of the post assured them that no chaise had passed, and that it was impossible for it to get on without post-horses. Douglas, after having rested a long time at the door, went with another on the road towards Bretagne, leaving the other two in the house.

Madame L'Hospital, without losing a moment, sent a postillion by the back court on the road, to Paris, to conduct the chaise to the house of another lady, her friend. While one of the men had thrown himself on a bed, the other acted as centinel at the door, but she engaged a trusty postillion to ply him with liquor to intoxication. She then locked the door of the chamber on the sleeping villain, and sent for the Marechausee, who arrested the two Englishmen, though they claimed the protection of the British ambassador. It was answered that, until they gave proofs that they belonged to the ambassador, they should remain in prison. Meanwhile the Pretender arrived, and was conducted into the house chosen by Madame L'Hospital, whither she went, and informed him of what had passed. This prince, full of gratitude, did not affect to deny himself, but remained concealed at Nonancourt, waiting till measures were taken against those who were not arrested.

Douglas, informed of what had happened, returned with all speed to Paris; and in a few days the Pretender again set out in the disguise of an ecclesiastic. He gave to the mistress of the post a letter for the fallen queen of England, to whom she passed at St. Germain, and related the adventure. This princess gave the generous hostess her portrait; and the Pretender sent her his; the situation of the mother and son not permitting more efficacious marks of gratitude. Madame L'Hospital, contented with doing a worthy action, did not demand from the regent the re-payment of her expenses. She continued mistress of the post for twenty-five years after, and her family still hold that situation.

A SINGULAR SERMON

By the Rev. Mr. Hyberdin, which he made at the request of certain thieves who robbed him on a hill, in Hampshire, in their presence, and at that instant.

[Extracted from the Cottonian Library, before the fire which happened at Ashburnham house in 1731.]

I greatly marvel that any man will dispraise thieving, and think that the doers thereof are worthy of death, considering it is a thing that cometh near unto virtue, being used in all countries, and commanded and allowed by God himself; the which thing I cannot compendiously shew unto you at so short a warning, and on so sharp an occasion. I must desire you, *gentle audience of thieves*, to take in good part what at this time cometh into my mind; not doubting but that you, through your good knowledge, are able to add much more unto it than this which I shall now offer unto you.

First—Fortitude and stoutness of courage, and also boldness of mind, is commended of some men to be a virtue: which being granted, who is there then that will not judge thieves to be virtuous?—For they are of all men the most stout and hardy, and most void of fear; for thieving is a thing usual among all men; for not only you that are here present, but also many others in divers places, both men, women, and children, rich and poor, are daily of the faculty, as the hangman of Newgate can testify; and that it is allowed of by God himself, is evident from scripture; for if you examine the whole course of the bible, you will find that thieves have been beloved of God; for Jacob, when he came out of Mesopotamia, did steal his uncle Laban's kids:—The same Jacob also stole his brother Esau's blessing; and yet God said, "I have chose Jacob, and refused Esau." The children of Israel, when they came out of Egypt, did steal the Egyptian's jewels of silver, and jewels of gold, as God commanded them to do. David, in the days of Abiather, the High Priest, came into the temple, and stole the hallowed bread; and yet God said, "David is a man after mine own heart." Christ himself, when he was here on earth, did take an ass and a colt that was none of his; and yet God said, "This is my beloved son, in whom I am well pleased." Thus you see God delighted in thieves. But most of all I marvel that men can dispraise you thieves, whereas in many points you be like unto Christ himself; for Christ had no dwelling-place, no more have you; Christ went from town to town, and so do you; Christ at length was caught, and so will you: he went down into hell, and so will you. In this you differ from him; for he arose, and went into heaven. So you will never do without God's great mercy, which God grant you. To whom, with the father, son, and holy ghost, be all honour and glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

The sermon being ended, struck with remorse, they returned the money.

BLASPHEMY OF MILTON.

SIR,

I BEG leave to contradict the assertion of your Oxford Correspondent, which appeared in a late Magazine, concerning a passage in the "Paradise Lost," which is now the subject of a controversy, carried on through the medium of your respectable and independent publication. He asserts that Doctor Newton, in his edition of the above poem, has taken no notice of the passage in question. I beg leave to assure him that the Doctor has favoured the public with a note upon it, and that the purport of that note, is, to define the passage in the very same manner, and even in the identical words made use of by Mr. Todd in his edition, and which will be found by referring to the 350th page of the above edition.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

I. S. H.

Leicester, Nov. 5, 1807.

THE COMET.

THIS has made its appearance during a part of the latter end of September, and the whole of the succeeding month. It has been frequently seen very distinctly in the vicinity of the metropolis, nearly as

bright as a star of the first magnitude.

The first scientific account of it is contained in the following letter from Bath:

"*Circus, Bath, Oct.* 1, 1807.

"SIR,—The appearance of the Comet having excited much curiosity, a few words on it, however inaccurate, may not be unacceptable. It was first seen here by a Gentleman eminent for astronomical knowledge, on Monday, Sept. 28, about eight at night. It seemed then to be near the star in Libra, in about five deg. S. declination, and about 218 right ascension. On Wednesday, about the same time, it appeared about 2½ deg. north of the Equator, and in about 216½ right ascension; so that it had changed its declination about 7½ deg. and its right ascension about 1½ deg. in that time. The coma, or tail, was about 5 deg. long, and the nucleus very distinct and bright. It probably set about nine, or a little later, and about 3 deg. to the north of the west point. These observations are very inaccurate, but may serve to direct your readers a little where to look for it, as it is perfectly visible to the naked eye." ***

But from the Moniteur of Oct. 8, it seems that Mr. Pons, of the Observatory of Marseilles, discovered this Comet on the 20th of September; and that from the observations which he and some other astronomers communicated to those of Paris, M. Burckhardt determined the following orbis, which he presented to the class of mathematical and philosophical sciences of the National Institute, on the 5th of this month. Passage to the Perihelion, 25th Sept. 3 A. M. distance of the Perihelion, 0,6151; Perihelion 291 deg. 4 min.; Nucleus, 267 deg. 47 min.; inclination 48 deg. 4 min.; movement direct. These hints, says M. Burckhardt, will be sufficient to calculate the route of the Comet, but it may be discovered without any trouble, being distinguishable by the naked eye, as soon as night has closed. It is now (Sept. 25th) to the left of Arcturus, between the stars of the boreal crown and those of Libra to the west. Its motion is one degree per day towards the north, and rather more than a degree towards the east. This Comet was also seen on the 28th, at Vizhoul, and M. Flaugergues perceived it on the 26th, at Viviers. It seemed to him like a white nebulous spot, very brilliant, and similar to a star of the second magnitude. It was surrounded by a nebulosity of about six minutes in diameter, and had a tail about a degree and a half in length. It is the opinion of the Institute, that this Comet is different from any with which we are acquainted.—A letter from Munich, dated Oct. 8, says, "On the 1st inst. a Comet was observed in the North West of the horizon; it is large, and rather pale. Its tail appearing directing toward the earth, prevents a correct judgment being formed of its length. Yesterday, at seven o'clock in the evening, that phenomenon again appeared. In the last century three Comets were seen, one in 1709, one in 1740, and the other in 1768."

This Comet was also seen at Macfarlane Observatory, Glasgow, on the 25th, at seven o'clock P.M. situated to the North-east of the star Beta in the constellation Hercules, distant from that star 2 deg. 15 min. Its right ascension 247 deg. 30 min.—its declination 22 deg. 45 min. North. The following information may not be unacceptable to the young astronomer. It is composed of observations made at the Macfarlane Observatory and elsewhere, and will enable such as have access to a Celestial Globe, or Map of the Heavens, to trace the progress of the Comet for the last three weeks:

Places seen	Day.	R. A.	Decli.
At Edinburgh,	Oct. 4.	227°	5° N.
London	— 6.	229	7.
Macfarlane Observatory, Glasgow,	— 8.	231	9.
	— 9.	232	10.
City of Glasgow,	— 13	234	15.
London,	— 21.	243	20.
Macfarlane Observatory,	— 23.	245	21.
Ditto ditto	— 25.	247	23.

Another astronomer, who dates from Glasgow, Oct. 30, observed, with respect to the Comet, that it appears to have been nearest the earth about the 10th of October, when its apparent diameter equalled that of Jupiter, and its tail stretched nearly four deg. With respect to its real magnitude, nothing can yet be said

with certainty, till such time as the observations of different Astronomers have been digested and compared; it is, however, likely very much inferior to the Moon in size, though its coma, or tail, may likely extend 100,000 miles, or even much more.

Mr. Capel Loft, of Troston, near Bury, writing upon this subject, in a letter dated October 19, observes, "The Comet now visible, is much the finest of any observable in England for thirty-eight years back. It was first seen on the 30th of September. Its nucleus, he remarks, remains brilliant, and bordering on a gold colour, and that its train, on Tuesday the 6th, was a bright gold colour, near the Comet, fading off in a silvery brightness, and terminating in the thinnest white fume. The finest mezzotinto tints, he observed, would be far from doing it justice. It was perfectly conspicuous to the naked eye on the 6th.

On the 25th of October, Mr. Loft mentioned that a very fine opportunity presensed itself for observing the Comet, on the preceding Saturday night; tolerable also on the night of the 25th. Yesterday evening, he adds, it appeared in 48 hours to have advanced more than 10 deg. in declination, and about 3 in right ascension. Nucleus very brilliant, and train exceedingly so. Fully 4° in length, about 1° broad, fanning out and incurvated upwards, with a shorter branch extending on the upper side. A fine meteor was visible in the field of the telescope, on Saturday, with the Comet for a second or or two. This night it appears nearly stationary in N. declination, and retrogade in right ascension. It seems by these and all circumstances, to be turning round in its orbit, and to be passing its perihelion. Position: Sunday night, 25th Oct. W. of ξ Hercules, and above it about 1°.

It was also observed on the 26th of October, about half past six in the evening, by a capital instrument, in the hands of a very able astronomer, to whom the tail appeared evidently curved, from which he inferred it was then in the perihelion.

It has since become barely visible to the naked eye, but by the aid of telescopes it may be seen very distinctly. The position in which to find it, is in the direction of West and by North, a little above the horizon, from a quarter past seven till half past nine P.M.

In fine, since the Comet has been observed in this country, to the 10th inst. it has described an arch in the heavens of 61 deg. nearly in a right line betwixt the stars in the right foot of Virgo, and Alpha in Lyra. It appears now to be receding very rapidly from the earth, as is evident from the decrease of its diameter within a few days; it scarcely exceeding the apparent size of a star of the fourth magnitude, and the tail, which was formerly very conspicuous, is now scarcely visible to the eye.

November 10.

On COWPER, *and the Word* TRAMONTANE.

SIR,

IN turning accidentally the other day over the "Task" of Cowper, I meet with the following passage, in Book IV. which is to me, I confess, inexplicable.

Speaking of those "happier days," celebrated by poets, those Arcadian scenes that "Maro sings,"

"And Sidney, warbler of *poetic prose*,"

He regrets that they are for ever gone, and then adds,

"I still must envy them an age
That favoured such a dream; in days like these
Impossible, when virtue is so scarce
That to suppose a scene where she presides
Is *tramontane*, and stumbles all belief."

Of this word *tramontane*, I believe that Cowper knew not the meaning: it is not indeed an English expression at all. Johnson has it not. It is derived from the Italian, *Tramontano*, which signifies the *North-wind*, so called in Italy, and in the Mediterranean, because it comes from beyond the mountains. How Cowper, who was so perfect a master of his native language, should use a word so laxly, I am at a loss to conjecture; and I am equally at a loss to conceive for what other word, in sound or spelling, he could have mistaken it. If any of your correspondents can explain this matter for me I shall be much obliged to them.

Before I close this letter, permit me to say a few words upon another line in the above quoted passage.

"Sidney, warbler of *poetic prose.*"

I doubt much whether Cowper ever read Sidney, for if he had, he could hardly have been so infatuated as to call the heaviest and most dull of all styles "poetic prose." There is a fashion in every thing, and it was once much the fashion to praise all that was old in literature; Cowper probably caught the mania, and bestowed that extravagant eulogy upon the language of a work excellent enough for the times it was written in, but at all times destitute of poetic spirit. The fact is, it is much easier to praise than to read six hundred quarto pages of Sir Philip Sidney's prose. I remain, Sir, &c.

CRITO.

Cambridge, Nov. 5, 1807.

THE CONTEMPLATIST.

No. V.

Oh! mihi præteritos referat si Jupiter annos.

TO THE CONTEMPLATIST.

Sir,

IN attempting to address you I feel all the awkwardness and diffidence of conscious inability; yet the strong desire I have to give vent to the emotions that now oppress me, urges me to forego my native timidity, and to hope from your generosity at least, the small consolation which can result from the declaration of virtue and the sorrows of repentance. My confidence is increased when I remember an expression in your third number (September, p. 227) where you affirm that "to lift your voice against aggression and cruelty of any description, will always be to you an occasion of triumph and delight." If truth and sincerity dictated those words, with a most piercing sense of wretchedness I avow, that in what I now have to relate you will find but too much room for the indulgence of so honorable a joy.

I am the only daughter of opulent and respectable parents: I was their pride and delight; the wealth they possessed seemed to give them no happiness but when it was employed to further mine; and in the smile that brightened my countenance, they read the only reward they asked for unbounded love and affection. Whatever could adorn my mind, or add to the graces of my person, was procured with lavish liberality; and I may, without unseemly vanity, affirm, that my progress kept pace with their exertions. As I grew up, mental and bodily accomplishments grew with me, and while I excited the envy of my own sex, I saw, with rapture, the admiration of the other. Those quick-springing feelings of nature which take possession of the bosom at that period of life, when first the dawning passion of love finds aliment in the mind, mounted with abounding vigour in my heart; and I was, from principle, little solicitous to disguise their existence. Virtue, in my opinion, was founded upon self-estimation; I loved it, not as a barren duty, but as a sweet companion, that cheered my path of life, and shed lustre wherever she trod. Her dictates were obeyed from the strong conviction I felt, that my own happiness, my own worth and dignity were essentially interwoven with their preservation. I stood in awe of myself, not of the world: I laboured to secure the peace of conscious rectitude, without resting it upon the basis of opinion. It was thus that I accounted virtue, and I felt secure in my own power.

My father was anxious to see me married in a manner suitable to my birth and fortune. Ah! hapless words! How many human victims have bled at pride's gorgeous shrine! How many sorrowing hearts have approached the altar, sickening at their own fortitude, obeying the false notions of parental authority, and withering in the bloom, because torn from that happy spot where they could have flourished in peace and loveliness. Strange! that in the most momentous action of our lives, and in which we alone are to be made happy or miserable, the power to will should be denied us! that cold, unfeeling age should step into the chair of youth, and decide for a feeling heart, a heart full of warmth, and love, and sensibility, from the narrow calculations of avarice, or the empty phantoms of pride. Is not this a ty-

ranny most hateful? Is it not a usurpation against which the voice of nature exclaims, and reason frowns upon as monstrous?

Yes, Sir! It was my father's resolution that I should marry according to my birth and fortune. But while he was waiting to match me like a scanty shred, to suit me at all dimensions, to fit me in every point, my own heart turned purveyor, and singled out an adored object, whose name, whose memory, even yet, fills me with anguish and contrition. Oh Henry; were it possible that at this moment you could behold me; that you could see my pallid cheek, my wasted form, my dull and languid eyes; those eyes, which you have so often sworn, kindled higher raptures in your bosom than beatitude can give; could you see them now drop tears even at the recollection of your name, as fast as summer clouds distil their showers, one pang would smite you in your gay career, and drown your mirth in momentary sorrow and dismay. But I reproach you not; 'twas yours to forge the snares that circumvented me, and having gained your prize, to throw it like a froward child away.

Henry de la Cour I first saw at church. Holy and sacred was the spot; and my thoughts were like them. I gazed and loved. It was at that moment I felt, for the first time, all the tumultuous sensations that crowd to the heart, when the wandering fire that rages through our viens, directs all its rays to one centre. Did my eyes at that instant speak intelligently the strong emotions of my soul? Yes! they must; for I fixed their ardent gaze with such devouring warmth upon him, that the stranger blushed. Heavens! can I ever lose the recollection of that moment? I see, even now, the mantling tinge spread o'er his youthful cheek, giving new lustre to his fine dark eye, shaded as it then was by locks of auburn hair, that hung graceful o'er his manly forehead; he leaned forward to conceal the quick alarm which nature had taken, and bent his look upon the bible; I was immoveable; I was lost; I knew not that it was myself which caused the emotion I admired; for still I gazed, unconscious of what was passing round me, till the full-toned organ awoke me to recollection and myself. I arose and joined the congregation in the psalm;—was I deceived, or did I hear a more than human voice that seemed to soar above the rest; I paused—my ear directed my eyes—'twas the stranger, whose tones, so sweetly musical, stole like a soft slumber o'er my soul, and left me again insensible to all but the gentle conflict in my own breast. The service past, I lost this object of newly-created desire in the moving crowd, but I saw him as he rose from his seat, cast a look towards me, which seemed to answer back the thoughts that filled my mind.

I returned home pensive and dejected. My languid appearance excited the tender enquiries of my parents. To elude a painful explanation, or a disingenuous prevarication, I sought my own chamber, and indulged a melancholy luxury of thought not far removed from perfect bliss.

The week passed in a painful alternation of strong passions; and, as Sunday approached, I hailed it as a day that was to liberate my heart from insupportable bondage. The wished-for morn arrived. Never before did religion appear to me half so lovely or half so amiable. The hours seemed intolerably long from breakfast till the bell tolled; and when, at last, I set out for church, my steps seemed tardy, and the distance encreased. In my mind I had passed the porch ere I had scarcely quitted the threshold of my own door; and when at length I entered the aisle, my eyes wandered with fearful eagerness to the spot where the last Sunday I had looked myself away. He was not there. I sought the image of my thoughts through every part, but saw him not; the service commenced; I was disturbed, and could scarcely pay a decent attention to the duties of the place. I was lost in conjecture. Should I ever behold him again? Was he perhaps a stranger, passing through the town, and only there by accident? Or could modest diffidence be so predominant in his nature that he dreaded a repetition of those blushes I had already occasioned? These, and a thousand other thoughts, passed rapidly through my mind,

while my eyes were wandering from place to place, in the fond hope of yet meeting their adored object. But it was vain, and I quitted the church dejected and oppressed.

The evening was calm and fine; I walked into the fields that I might allay the restlessness of my bosom, by the contemplation of the placid scenes of nature. I had a favourite walk, arched over with embowering trees, where time had carved a seat for meditation, out of the decayed trunk of a time-smitten oak. Here I had often sat in times past, wrapt in delightful thought, when yet my bosom was a stranger to the tormenting fire that now possessed it; when my mind was as a peaceful lake that gave back, upon its calm surface, the perfect image of the surrounding objects; not as now, ruffled by storms and vexed with agitation.

I sat down and hoped to find the peace I was wont to meet with there. Vain and senseless hope! To me the trees no longer blossomed—the landscape was no longer sweet; my eyes wandered undelighted over those charms of nature on which they erst had dwelt with a child's fondness. It was then that I fully felt what before I had only believed: that

> "The *mind* is its own place,
> And in itself can make a Heaven of
> Hell, a Hell of Heaven!"

While I remained wrapt in these musings, my attention was suddenly roused by a rustling noise that was near me. I turned round, and saw a man forcing his way through the opposite hedge. Somewhat alarmed, I hastily quitted my seat to return home. The person having disengaged himself, and seeing my precipitate retreat, approached towards me, apologising for the interruption he had been guilty of. I turned to acknowledge his politeness;—it was the stranger! I was pleased, alarmed, confused; and our situation was mutual. Never before did I behold the pure eloquence of nature speak so intelligibly—it was her unmasked workings that rose into our cheeks, our eyes, that seemed to free the bounds of time, and bade us view each other as something mutually dear. Though we had never spoken, though we had seen each other but once, and that in a public church, yet we seemed to know that we must not part; the blush had settled on the stranger's heart, and written there, in flaming characters, sentiments of love; the eager gazings of my enraptured sight had drawn such matter in, that now I stood like one bereft of sense.

I cannot, neither were it necessary, recall how we gradually subsided into discourse, wandering those paths once sacred to my own solitary step, while the pale moon arose upon our yet unfinished discourse. Oh! those were sweeter hours, and left a sweeter relish on the sense of memory than ever before gladdened a human heart! Each word he uttered fell like the softest notes of music on my soul, diffusing peace and rapture. I listened, and my ears drank his speech even as the thirsty earth imbibes the blessed rains of heaven; I trembled lest he should cease, and when he did, every thing seemed blank in nature. My heart, which never yet had throbbed with love, now laid itself before his altar, and owned no other power. Henry! that heart was pure, and might have dignified your choice.

It was in this first conversation that I learned his name was Henry de la Cour; that his father was a half-pay officer of small fortune; that he himself was not independent, but destined to acquire subsistence in some honorable profession. To me all this was nothing; I thought only of Henry.

At length we parted. I returned home, and found that some alarm had been excited by my unusual stay. My presence, however, dissipated every fear; and my parents, believing that I had been tempted by the fineness of an autumnal evening, made no enquiries. Happily for me: or the first fruits of my newly-awakened passion must perhaps have been a—lie! for how could I have told my father, what he would have been unable to comprehend?

I will not, Sir, extend my narrative by a minute detail of all the interviews we afterwards had. Suffice it to say, that when at length I deemed it prudent to disclose the connexion to my father, and explained the birth

and expectations of my Henry, he sternly reproved me, and forbad my seeing him again; "for I must marry suitably to my birth and fortune."

If ever pity flowed for any human being, I then deserved it. What! forsake my Henry! forget, utterly annihilate all those endearing visions of future joy that had so long floated before my fancy, and decked my future path of life! Play a subtle woman's part, and put affection off and on even as my garment, and obedient to a father's bidding! Impossible! and wherefore? Could stern authority impose a harsher mandate, had froward nature kindled in my breast love for some worthless, undeserving object? Harsh even then it might be, but could not be unjust;—now, reason, humanity, honor loudly proclaim against it. What is that mad infatuation which would thus tyrannise over the finest feelings of the heart? Feelings, which even they who own them, hope not to control. I would not arm the pert and wanton fury of licentious passion against the sober counsel of a father's power; but I would for ever condemn, and, were it in my power, annihilate that unjust supremacy which would decide for the heart of youth in a step which concerns their happiness alone, and which, when taken from obedience, and not from inclination, too often consigns the meek sufferer to helpless anguish and unavailing sorrow. Humanity shudders to recollect how many victims have bled at the altar of parental authority, and wasted life in pining hopelessness of grief.

I needed not to think upon the subject. My secret resolution was formed even at the very moment when I heard my father's stern command. To renounce Henry, was, I felt, impossible; to wed him with a parent's blessing was equally so: driven to the extremes of endurance, I resolved to resign the balance into the hands of nature, and follow her dictates. I anticipated indeed their character; but I forbore to quit the station which society has assigned to our sex, and appeared to follow with reluctance, while my heart and wishes took the lead. I communicated to Henry what had passed. Much was he moved, yet much he strove to hide it; he bowed to a fate which he deemed irrevocable, and talked of parting. Parting! Oh! what an icy current seems to creep through a lover's suddering frame, when his unwilling ears catch that melancholy sound! I answered by my tears: they spoke intelligibly—and since our hearts, so closely linked, could bear no thoughts of parting, 'twas but to bind them closer by the marriage vow, and then, should a father's rigid bosom deny a sanction, to court our fortune through the spacious world! The thought was quick as lightning that informed both our minds: Henry urged; and, with affected coyness, I gave the willing assent which was to seal my future bliss. Every thing was pre-arranged; I left my father's dwelling with my future husband!

That father is now dead. It were an unholy office for me to arraign his memory. I too shall find that oblivious peace which the grave alone can give. Yet, when I look back, and call to mind what agonies I have endured; what sorrows I have suffered; what tears I have shed; and how meekly I have borne the insulting taunts, the piercing scorn, and the gibing contumely of an unfriendly world: when I think that my days have been spent in wretchedness, and my nights devoted to solitary anguish; that my frame has wasted beneath the torturing conflict of my mind; that every hope, which so gaily danced before my eyes in my morn of life, has been blasted, withered by the unfruitful grasp of poverty; and that my unjoyous life has been unblessed by a single ray of comfort:—when I think of this, and think too that all has flowed from the unnatural tyranny and inflexible severity of a father—tell me, who will dare to raise the hand of accusation against me, though I should disturb the ashes of that father by my execrations and my curses?

Here I stop. In my next you shall know the conclusion of the sufferings of JULIA.

London, H——y-street,
Nov. 4, 1807.

CRITICISM.

"Nulli negabimus, nulli differemus justitiam."

PATRIOTIC SKETCHES *of* IRELAND, *written in Connaught. By Miss* OWENSON. 2 *vols.* 1807.

MISS Owenson is advantageously known to the public, from a late publication called "The Wild Irish Girl;" a work which has many beauties and many faults; faults and beauties pretty similar to what are to be found in the volumes before us.

It is impossible to applaud too much the spirit of this work: an intention more laudable never occupied the pen of any, nor perhaps, upon the whole, could it be accomplished by any, with more grace and vigour. To vindicate her countrymen, to shew their oppressed state, to suggest partial measures of relief, to hope for amelioration, and to excite pity for their wrongs, are the prominent objects of Miss Owenson's labours; and he must be a stern critic indeed who would not see with pleasure, youth and (our gallantry bids us presume) beauty pleading the cause of misery and oppression. Let it not, however, be supposed that it will be necessary to use more than ordinary lenity on account of the merit of intention: Miss Owenson is an interesting and fervid writer; her style is bold and glowing, and its greatest fault is that it is not sufficiently chaste. The warmth of her imagination hurries her forward too precipitately, and she sometimes heaps an unmeaning mass of words together; but this is an error which her matured judgment will easily correct. Another fault which we noticed, and of a less venial nature, is an arbitrary creation of words, which we can assure Miss Owenson disfigures her pages very much: for example, she repeatedly says, "Elizabethian times," which is a most uncouth adjective; we have also "*immodified* illiteracy," "curious *tracery*" of Gothic arches, "political vampyrism," &c. &c. Had Miss Owenson been careful to expunge these excrescences, and to have repressed somewhat the florid luxuriancy of her style, her forceful manner of expression would have had a more powerful effect upon the reader.

We were much delighted with many of her "Sketches;" but more particularly so with those that delineate the softer passions of the mind, and those melancholy but sweet thoughts that so accordantly possess a feeling heart, when affected by the sight of ruins, solemn scenery, or the fancied recollection of past scenes.—The following extract from "Sketch II." will authorise this praise. It was written amid the ruins of the Abbey of Sligo.

"Disposed by a certain tone of mind to behold with a touching interest, a scene never to be viewed with indifference, while a pre-existing train of ideas were refreshed and associated by the corresponding impressions which my senses received from every object around me, I sat down on the tomb of the royal O'Connor, and plucked the weed or blew away the thistle "that waved there its lonely head." The sun was setting in gloomy splendour, and the lofty angles of the abbey-tower alone caught the reflection of his dying beams, from the summits of the mountains where they still lingered: the horizon betrayed a beautiful gradation of tint, which insensibly softened into the reserved colouring of twilight, while broken hues, and irregular masses of light and shadow, flung through the pillars of the cloisters, or from the high-arched portals of the chapel, harmonized the general outline of the ruins, and shed around such aerial and indistinct forms, as fancy woos to aid the vision of her wildest dream. Nor did she now refuse to "give to airy nothing a local habitation and a name." Along each mouldering aisle, and gloomy cloister, her creative eye still pursued the close-cowled monk; the haughty abbot, pacing in all the solemn pomp of holy meditation the damp and checquered pavement; or caught the pious chieftain's warrior-form, as he made his sumptuous offering at the altar's foot, followed by the credulous and penitential crowd which the artful policy of John had lured thither, to expiate the past, and purchase the remission of

future sins. While the singular and striking ceremonies of a religion, so consonant to the liveliest powers of imagination, once splendidly celebrated in the now gloomy and ruinous chapel, the brilliant illuminations of tapers, the solemn procession of grey-headed friars, or close-veiled nuns; the meretricious ornaments which the vitiated taste of superstition flings over the pure and simple forms of true religion, and the swelling chaunt of midnight devotion or matins-piety, seemed even now, something more than "the baseless fabric of a vision."

Miss Owenson left Dublin in the autumn of 1806, with the intention of rambling through such scenes in the North-west of Connaught as she had not yet visited: and it was there that she composed the different Sketches which occupy these two volumes. They will not detract from her name. Her picture of the Irish peasantry is a highly interesting one; and the warm benevolence that prompts her many wishes for their welfare and amelioration, do as much honour to her heart, as the language it is conveyed in does to her pen.—Many characteristic anecdotes are scattered through the volumes, which are highly interesting.

"A young peasant in Westmeath gave me the following account of his family, which I believe is an epitome of the general state of the peasantry in a county not thirty miles from the metropolis. The boy was the eldest of seven children though scarcely twelve years old, and of course the only one able to labour; in the summer and harvest season he earned four-pence a day, his father worked for six-pence and eight-pence a day through the year; they paid six pounds for an acre of oats, forty shillings a year for grass for their cow, and forty shillings for their cabin and a little ground for their potatoes; in winter, when the cow was dry, they lived upon oaten bread, and potatoes and salt. Engaged with the care of seven children, the mother could give little assistance except by spinning sometimes: and out of the year's hire of the father, Sundays and holidays were deducted."

This shews indeed that the Irish peasantry are reduced to a very low state, and policy and humanity alike demand that their condition should be ameliorated. The following anecdote respecting this class of people is a highly interesting one:—

"But a few days back, a musical professor (from whom I had the anecdote) was walking in the vicinity of Sligo at a very early hour, when a sound, wild, low, and plaintive, sought his ear; and approaching the spot from whence it seemed to proceed, he observed an elderly female leaning over a little paling which encircled a cabin. Her hair was dishevelled, her eyes full of tears, and her voice, though broken and inarticulate, respired in the intervals of her deep-heaved sobs, a melancholy recitative accompanied by these simple words—"A few days are gone by; she entered this gate in all her beauty and her health; to-morrow she will pass it without life, and she never will enter it more." This funeral song was the impromptu *requiem* of a wretched mother, whose only daughter (a young and lovely girl) had expired the night before."

The heaviest curse that an Irish peasant can breathe upon his enemy is, "the screech of the morning be upon you;" of which the following explanation is given by Miss Owenson:—

"When the dawn rises for the first time on the remains of a beloved and deceased object, those feelings of sorrow which were till then faintly expressed, or silently betrayed, become wild and vehement in their indulgence; and the shriek of despair which ushers in the dawn's grey light to the bed of death, may indeed well be considered as an anathema by the ear and the heart on which it falls."

Our authoress sometimes shews herself to be equally able to wield the pen of humorous delineation, as of pensive melancholy. The following is so truly characteristical of the Irish character, and furnishes so amusing a specimen of Miss Owenson's powers, that we cannot refrain from presenting it to the reader:—

"My rambles and frequent conversations with the peasantry in the neighbourhood of L*** house, have obtained me a degree of rustic notoriety,

to which I stand indebted for a visit from Mr. Thady O'Conolan, a schoolmaster in the neighbourhood, and a personage not only highly esteemed by his rural disciples, but looked up to by his less intelligent neighbours, as a prodigy of learning, erudition, and genius. He introduced himself, by saying, "he had heard I was fond of Irish composition, and that he had waited on me to mention he had some of the poems of Ossian, which were much at my service. The Irish" (he added with a brogue that beggars all conception), "the Irish is the finest and loftiest tongue in the world: the English can never come near it, and the Greek alone is worthy of being compared to it." He then with great enthusiasm repeated the description of Fion's shield in Irish, and Homer's description of that of Achilles, giving (with great exultation) the preference to the former; as he did to Ossian's account of his father's hounds, over the dogs of Ovid: and then with the utmost gravity declared his intention of translating the Eneid, and some of Terence's plays, into Irish. "The latter (he continued) I will teach to my scholars, who may play it yet upon one of the great London stages to admiration."

"When I complimented him on the extent of his erudition, and expressed my astonishment at his having acquired it in so remote a situation, he replied: "Young lady, I went far and near for it, as many a poor scholar did before me: for I could construe Homer before I ever put on shoe or stocking, aye, or a hat either, which to be sure I never did till I was twenty years of age." He then at my request gave me a sketch of his peripatetic studies. When he was a young man (he said) there were but few schools in Connaught, and those few but bad: and that it was not unusual for eight or ten boys "*who had the love of learning strong upon them,*" to set off bare-footed and bare-headed to Munster, where the best schools were then held; that they commenced their philosophic pilgrimage poor and friendless; but that they begged their way, and that the name of *poor scholar* procured them every where friends and subsistence: that having heard much of the celebrity of a schoolmaster in the country of Clare, he and his adventurous companions directed their steps towards his seminary; "but (added Thady) "it being a grazing country, and of course no hospitality to be found there (meaning that it was thinly inhabited), we could not get a spot to shelter our heads in the neighbourhood of the school; so being a tight set of Connaught boys, able and strong, we carried off the school-master one fine night, and never stopped till we landed him on the other side of the Shannon, when a priest gave us a chapel-house, and so we got learning and hospitality to boot, and the school-master made a great fortune in time, all Connaught flocking to him, and now here I am at the head of a fine seminary myself." He then informed me that he had fifty pupils; that the head class were in Homer, and did not pay for their tuition, as they assisted him to teach the rest; that all boys of the name of O'Conolan were also taught gratis, and the rest paid according to the means of their parents, from one shilling to four a quarter: he added that he had then five female eleves, "to whom (said he) I am teaching philosophy, the humanities and mathematics, to give them a genteel idea of becoming tutoresses in gentlemen's families." After some further conversation, Mr. Thady O'Conolan departed, but not without a promise of our visiting his academy the following day.

"The lyceum of this Connaught sage, is a miserable cabin on the side of a very desolate wood. The sound of our horses' feet brought a number of his young disciples to the door, clad in a drapery light and frugal as Philosophy herself could dictate; for neither the Greek sandal, the Roman perones, nor the Irish brogue, secured their naked feet from the damp earthen floor of the academy. The next moment Thady himself appeared in all the majesty of pedagogue power: his hair, dress, and manner were all admirable, and left the Lingo and O'Sullivan of O'Keefe far behind; his low clumsy figure, clerical tonsure, rubicund face; his wrapping coat, according to the old Irish costume, fastened with a skewer, the sleeves unoccupied, and the collar of his shirt

thrown open; combined with his Greek and Latin quotations, his rich brogue, and affected dignity, to render him a finished character. Having reprimanded his pupils for their want of good manners, he welcomed us with a look and air that seemed to convince us, as well as them, that their dereliction from decorum proceeded not from any deficiency of precept or example on the part of their master. He then apologized for the absence of his first class, who, he said, he intended should have construed some of Homer for us; but that they had gone to cut turf for a poor distressed family in the neighbourhood, and that for that day the Trojan plains were resigned for the bog. "It was but the other day (said he) they built up that cabin yonder, for a poor old widow, and I gave them a holiday for it and my blessing into the bargain."

"The interior of Thady's cabin perfectly corresponded with its external aspect. It was divided into two apartments, which boasted no other furniture than an old deal table covered with copy-books and slates, and a few boards placed on stones which served as seats to the young students, some of whom were poring over the "*Seven wise Masters of Greece;*" others, vainly held a Cordery, while their eyes were fixed on the visitors; and three tall fellows were endeavouring to read all at the same time out of an old tattered volume of Virgil. "There (said Thady pointing to the inward room), there is my *sanctum sanctorum:* there I teach Homer, philosophy, and the mathematics:" and taking down an old book (which had sympathized in the destiny of Virgil) he exclaimed: "This is the only Homer I have; and though seven boys read out of it daily, it never causes a moment's dispute: whereas, if I had two young gentlemen studying in it, my Homer would be a bone of contention to them from morning till night." Indeed Thady endeavoured continually to impress us with an idea of the subordination and civilized manners of his scholars, and we saw nothing that in the least degree contradicted his assertions; he assured us that the labourer who earned but sixpence a day, would sooner live upon potatoes and salt, than refuse a little learning to his child. "I have," said he, "above twenty boys who are come from distant parts to me, who begged their way, and who are now maintained among the poor of the neighbourhood, who, far from considering them a burthen, were so eager to have them, that to avoid jealousy, I was obliged to have lots drawn for them; the boys indeed are grateful, and make the best returns they can by working early and late for their patrons when not engaged with me."—Having procured a holiday for his pupils, we now took leave of Thady; and if to be a school-master, it is "requisite to be more or less than man," as Le Sage declares, Thady certainly conceived himself the former, as he detailed the merits of his seminary, and the classic progress of his disciples."

With this, our extracts and our criticism of these interesting volumes must conclude. We cannot, however, take our leave of Miss Owenson, without exclaiming against the unfair way which she has taken of throwing her critics out in the pursuit, by quoting Irish! This is not a lawful weapon, unless a Scotch Highlander were the reviewer, and therefore we enter our caveat against it.

TRAVELS *through the* CANADAS, *containing a description of the picturesque scenery on some of the rivers and lakes, with an account of the productions, commerce, and inhabitants of those provinces. To which is subjoined, a comparative view of the manners and customs of several of the Indian nations of North and South America. By* GEORGE HERIOT, *Esq. Deputy Post Master-General of British North America. Illustrated with a map and numerous engravings, from drawings made at the several places by the author.* 1 vol. 4to. 1807.

WE have here a volume as fine as paper, typography, and prints, can make it, and the eye at least is pleased, however unfurnished it may leave the mind.

Mr. Heriot, however, has executed his task with considerable ability, and he has rendered more familiar to the general reader a country singularly

remarkable for its physical and moral features. He possessed opportunities of knowledge which are necessarily denied to many, and a long residence in the country, which he describes has enabled him to rectify superficial impressions, and to correct his different estimates with leisure and precision. Some of his details are valuable; and the least interesting part of his book is that which is occupied with descriptions of the grand and magnificent scenery of the river St. Lawrence. Here, indeed, Mr. Heriot is dull and tedious—a fault not perhaps exclusively belonging to our author, but which is in some measure inherent in the very nature of his undertaking. There is nothing so difficult, or rather so impossible, as to convey, by the aid of language, a knowledge of unknown objects; it is not by heaping up such words as "grand, sublime, astonishing, beautiful, sweet," or all the adjectives in the dictionary, that we can succeed in impressing upon the mind of a stranger a clear conception of scenic beauty; plates, may in some measure, remedy the defect, but he who has ever read a description of a beautiful object, and afterwards seen it, will forcibly feel that words are but ambiguous characters.

We were not not much prepossessed in favour of what we expected from our author, when we met in the preface the following declaration: "The events which take place among men, many of whom are but little removed from the rude simplicity of a state of nature, appear to present but a barren field for narration." Mr. Heriot seems not aware of the vast importance and interest such an enquiry as he here seems to despise, would embrace; and that the philosopher and the moralist have a nobler field for their researches and their labours among the children of uncultivated nature, than where a mask is for ever worn as in the polished sycophant of European civilization.

These travels were written "in compliance with a promise which the author made to four friends previous (previously) to his departure from England." The ship in which he sailed having touched at the Azores, in her passage to Canada, an opportunity was afforded him of visiting two of the most celebrated of these islands, St. Michael and Pico, and with a description of these the volume begins: the description is illustrated with a plate intended to represent St. Michael and Pico, but in our opinion it looks more like a bad attempt at representing a mass of floating clouds. It may here be observed, that almost the whole of the plates are shockingly done.

Having departed from the Azores, they proceeded on their voyage to North America; and on arriving at the banks of Newfoundland, a number of vessels, stationed at various distances, "occurred" to view. These were engaged in the cod-fishery. They are in general from eighty to one hundred and fifty tons burthen, fitted out from several places in England, particularly from the western counties, and from the islands of Jersey and Guernsey.

"The cod-fish, whose abundance in these latitudes has afforded, for a series of years, an essential object of commercial enterprise, is esteemed much more delicate than that found in the northern seas of Europe, although inferior to it in whiteness. The length of this fish usually exceeds not three feet, and the conformation of its organs is such, as to render it indifferent with regard to the selection of its aliment. The voracity of its appetite prompts it indiscriminately to swallow every substance which it is capable of gorging; and even glass and iron have been found in the stomach of this fish, which by inverting itself, has the power of becoming disburthened of its indigestible contents.

"The fishermen arrange themselves along the side of the vessel, each person being provided with lines and hooks. When a fish is caught, its tongue is immediately cut out, and it is delivered to a person, in whose hands it having undergone a certain degree of preparation, is dropped through a hatchway between decks, where part of the back bone is taken out, and the cod is thrown into this state, through a second hatchway into the hold, to be salted. When a quantity of fish, sufficient to fill one of the vessels, is caught and salted, she sails from the banks to the island, where, discharging her cargo, she returns to

her station, and, in the course of the season, thus renews four or five different freights.

"The cod-fish is dried on the island, and larger vessels arrive from England, to convey it from thence to the European markets. In packing the fish in bulk, in the hold of the vessel, much care and attention are requisite; and the greatest precautions are used in loading, to preserve them from exposure to the moisture of the atmosphere, by spreading sails and cloths over the boats in which they are contained, and over those fish already in the vessel, if the smallest degree of dampness in the air be observable. A person, denominated *culler* or inspector, attends the loading of each vessel, in order to see that no fish which is not perfectly cured, be introduced into the cargo, which otherwise might soon become damaged.

"The price of fish cured at Newfoundland, is generally fifteen shillings the quintal, and it neats in Europe about twenty shillings. The expence of its freight to the coast of Spain, is two shillings and sixpence, and to Leghorn three shillings, the quintal.

"The dried fish, sent to the West Indies, is packed in casks, and is inferior in quality to that carried to Europe. The fish which is salted without being dried, is termed Core-fish, or green cod. A vessel, with twelve men, from the middle of April to July, must catch, salt, and bring into port, ten thousand fish, otherwise the owners will be excluded from all claim to the established bounty. The same crew, however, usually procures, during the season, more than double that quantity.

"The merchants of England, who are concerned in these fisheries, supply the fishermen upon credit with every article of which they may be in want, and are repaid at the fall of the year, with the produce of their industry. Several hundred thousand pounds are thus annually advanced in speculation, on an object of commerce, before it is extracted from the bosom of the ocean.

"About four hundred ships, amounting to thirty-six thousand tons burthen; two thousand fishing shallops, of twenty thousand tons, and twenty thousand men, are, in times of tranquillity, usually employed every year in this fishery. About six hundred thousand quintals of fish are annually taken, which, upon an average of seven years, are worth, at the island, fifteen shillings per quintal. These, with other amounts, consisting of salmon, cod-oil, sea-oil, and furs, exceed annually half a million sterling. Of twenty thousand men from Great Britain and Ireland, employed in that fishery, eight thousand necessarily continued, when their country was not at war, on the island all the winter. Several thousand still remain there during that season, and are occupied in repairing or building boats and small vessels, or in erecting the scaffolds for drying fish. These are not properly seafaring men, and are distinguished by the denomination of *planters*."

After this we have an interesting account of Newfoundland, its inhabitants, &c. for which we refer our reader to p.388 of the present number of the Magazine.

Our voyager next arrived in the Gulph of St. Lawrence; and chapter III. contains an account of the various objects in its immediate vicinity; and here we first discovered what occasioned us abundant vexation in the progress of the work, viz. that in the map which is given at the end of the volume, it is just a mere chance if you find the name you are looking for. This is a serious error. Neither are any of the mountains, promontories, capes, &c. marked upon the map, though abundantly mentioned in the body of the work.

The length of the course of St. Lawrence is 150 miles; its breadth generally near three miles, except near its mouth, where it contracts to one third of that extent. An attempt has been made in the centre of its mouth, to sound the depth with five hundred fathoms of line, but no bottom was found. A mile and a half higher up the depth has been ascertained at 138 fathoms; and sixty miles further, in ascending the course of the river the depth is nearly sixty fathoms.

At p. 58 is a view of Quebec, which has but one fault: not a bit of Quebec is to be distinguished. We were never fond of the aqua-tinta

mode of engraving; but we never saw worse specimens than those now before us. They are a mere confused daub, and are a disgrace to the artist's name. The large plate in front of the volume, by a different artist, is much better executed, and has a very pretty effect.

Chapter IV. is occupied with a description of Quebec, its strength, surrounding scenery, and other corrolative subjects. The origin of the name is thus accounted for by Mr. Heriot: Samuel de Champlain, a man of enterprize and talent, actuated by liberal sentiments, having surveyed the borders of the St. Lawrence, for the choice of a situation which might present the greatest conveniences for a settlement, gave the preference to an elevated promontory between the St. Lawrence and the small river St. Charles. It is asserted that tome of his attendants having pronounced at first view of this point of land "Quel Bec! Champlain bestowed that name on his projected town. The inhabitants comprehended in Quebec, and in the suburbs of St. John and St. Roe, are computed at about 15,000.

Chapters V. VI. VII. and VIII. consist of Mr. Heriot's descriptions of the scenery of the St. Lawrence, as far as the falls of Niagara, and beyond them to Lake Superior. These descriptions, as we have already said, form the least interesting part of the volume, for Mr. Heriot's manner is either so tame, so verbose, so inflated, or so ludicrous, that the reader is always disgusted, and never pleased. In addition to these faults of language, must be added one of method. In ascending the St. Lawrence, from Quebec, Mr. Heriot becomes a sort of prating guide that can pass nothing without some observation or other, however unimportant the thing itself may be. Thus he goes on from place to place, calling this beautiful and the other charming, till the reader is wearied with a dull repetition of unmeaning words. He should, on the contrary, have given a general idea of the country, and confined his individual remarks to the most particular objects. Let the following sentence be taken for one of many:

"An awful and solemn effect is produced by the incessant sound and rapid motion of the ever-swelling waves, which, covered with effulgent whiteness, drive along with irresistible fury," p. 120.—*Double double toil and trouble!*

Lake Ontario is in length 160 miles, and in circumference about 450. The depth, in many places, remains unascertained. The centre has been sounded with a line of 350 fathoms, without finding bottom. It contains upwards of twenty-two islands. The land on the north-east is low, and in some situations marshy.

"The falls of Niagara surpass in sublimity every description which the powers of language can afford of that celebrated scene, the most wonderful and awful which the habitable world presents. Nor can any drawing convey an adequate idea of the magnitude and depth of the precipitating waters. By the interposition of two islands, the river is separated into three falls, that of the Great Horse-shoe on the west or British side, so denominated from its form, and those of Fort Slausser and Montmorenci, on the eastern or American side. The larger island is about four hundred yards in width, and the small island about ten yards. The three falls, with the islands, describe a crescent, and the river beneath becomes considerably contracted. The breadth of the whole, at the pitch of the waters, including the curvatures which the violence of the current has produced in the Horse-shoe, and in the American falls, may be estimated at a mile and a quarter, and the altitude of the Table Rock, from whence the precipitation commences, is one hundred and fifty feet."

Mr. Heriot seems to be so transported with the grandeur of the scenery he is describing, that he totally loses sight of common sense. Had he lived in the age of Pope, Swift, and Arbuthnot, they would almost have adored him for furnishing them with so complete a specimen of the true bathos as the following incomprehensible passage. Describing the various beauties of the falls, he bursts forth:

"Here nature, agitated by the struggles of contending elements, as-

sumes a majestic and tremendous wildness of form. Here terror seems to hold his habitation. Here *brilliancy, profundity, motion, sound,* and *tumultuous fury,* mingle throughout the scene!" And to finish the climax, he adds, "the huge fragments of rock, which have been thrown from the summit of the precipice, by the irresistible strength of the torrent, and which have fallen upon each other in towering heaps beneath, suggest to the imagination an idea of what may take place previous to the general consummation of this terrestrial scene, when ancient monuments of marble, under which princes of the earth have for ages slept, shall be burst asunder, and torn up from their foundations!!!"

With this we shall take our leave for the present, of Mr. Heriot, and resume the conclusion of his volume in our next number.

(To be continued.)

THEATRICAL RECORDER..

WE shall commence our labours, in this department, with the current month: nor do we believe, that by thus excluding a retrospective view, we shall omit any thing very important or very interesting.

COVENT GARDEN.

Monday, Nov. 2. Coriolanus, or the Roman Matron.—Harlequin and Mother Goose.—The strong attractions of this evening drew a crowded audience. The Coriolanus of Mr. Kemble must certainly be ranked among the most finished of his performances. In this character nature, art, and genius, all combine to stamp perfection. In the noble contour of his countenance, and in the piercing expression of his eye, we behold what fancy has often pictured to our mind when reading the pages of Livy; the haughty, commanding, inflexible Roman. In the arrangement of his dress too, and in the temperate elegance of his action, Mr. Kemble seemed conscious that he was representing a nation noted for its marked attention to the most minute consideration of personal embellishment. Throughout the whole character we were delighted with his conception of it. In his scene with the citizens, where he begged their voices, there appeared such a struggle between innate dignity and compliance with popular custom, as few could attain; but the prime feature, perhaps, of this night's performance, was the last speech, where Aufidius taunts him with the name of *boy.* The burst of indignation, the mingled rage, pride, and contempt, betrayed in his utterance of the following passage, called down reiterated shouts of applause:

"Measureless liar! thou has made my heart
Too great for what contains it. Boy?
Cut me to pieces, Volscians
Stain all your edges in me. Boy?
If you have written your annals true, 'tis there
That like an eagle in a dove-cote, I
Fluttered your Volscians, in Corioli,
Alone I did it. Boy?" ——

Mrs. Siddons, in Volumnia, did every thing which her great powers could, but the character is not enough for her. Yet in the last scene, and in that where she reproves her son for his unbending haughtiness, she was very impressive.

Munden is totally unfit for Menenius. Shakspeare meant him for a humorist; Munden makes him a buffoon.

In the after-piece, Grimaldi delighted the galleries, aye, and the boxes too, by his grimaces, contortions, and humour.

Thursday, Nov. 5. Count of Narbonne.—Harlequin and Mother Goose.—This was the revival of a dull and heavy play, founded by Mr. Jephson, with a servility of imitation, upon the Castle of Otranto of Horace Walpole. Without any incident to interest the spectator, the piece is languidly extended through five acts, by a monotonous reciprocation of dialogue, the language of which rarely rises above mediocrity. In our opinion, Mr. Kemble never acted with less effect than on this evening, in the character of "Raymond." We perceived, in-

deed, that he was labouring under a severe cold; but his powers also seemed to be benumbed by the cold apathy of the character. Mrs. Siddons, in "Hortensia," was all that could be expected, though it was in nothing calculated to shew her to advantage. Yet her exclamation, in the last scene, "Oh God? she is dead!" will not easily be forgotten.

Miss Norton gave considerable interest to the character of Adelaide, and in the dying scene displayed great powers of pathos. C. Kemble, who is, in fact, the hero of the piece, was extremely well in the youthful Theodore, but Pope was wretched in "Austin." His tonsure had something irresistibly ludicrous about it; and his manner was as pert as a waiting gentlewoman, instead of that holy sanctity and pious meekness which a monk possesses, or is supposed to possess.

This dull play has not since been repeated, nor do we think that it would be advisable so to do. Mere dialogue, however excellent in itself, is quite unsuited to an English taste; on the French stage, where the moral colloquies of Racine yet find admirers, they might succeed. However, we cannot in this instance, assert this excellence of the dialogue of the Count of Narbonne: both in the closet, and on the stage, we have ever regarded it as tame and nerveless; the laboured effusion of study, not the prompt and fiery eloquence of genius. In the last act there is an expression, which not even the solemnity of Mr. Kemble, nor the interest of the scene, can make respectable. Raymond, finding that he has stabbed his own daughter, exclaims with horror, "Ha! lightning *shiver* me!" It were impossible for the mind to hear this, and not immediately revert to the blunt oath of a weather-beaten sailor, "shiver my timbers."

Saturday, Nov. 7. *King Henry the Eighth.—Fortune's Frolic.*—This busy play, notwithstanding its violation of dramatic propriety, preserves a great interest in the representation. Much, no doubt, is to be attributed to the splendid manner in which it is got up, and to that strict attention to costume which so eminently distinguishes this theatre, under the direction of Mr. Kemble. There can be no doubt that the liberal exertions of the managers will meet its due reward from the public, for certainly nothing can exceed the magnificence with which *Henry the Eighth*, *Coriolanus*, and the *Winter's Tale*, have been presented; and while the eye is delighted, the mind is no less so in observing that propriety of costume which increases so greatly the illusion.

Mr. Kemble performed the character of Wolsey with great judgment; he was particularly fine in the delivery of that beautiful monologue, "Farewell! a long farewell," &c. and in the subsequent scene. Mrs. Siddons performed Katherine in her accustomed dignified and impressive manner. Nor must we refuse our approbation to Pope, who pleased us much in the bluff, stormy, and amorous Harry.

In the afterpiece, a Mr. Oxberry assumed the part of Robin Roughhead. His appearance was extremely juvenile, and his manner was that of ideotical silliness, rather than of rustic simplicity. He wanted spirit and animation; nor do we think that he would be any acquisition to the theatre.

Wednesday, Nov. 11. *The Winter's Tale* (revived).—*The Flitch of Bacon.* This charming play has been revived at a great expense, and with unusual splendour. All the characters too were well cast, so that there was nothing to detract from the pleasure produced by its representation. Liston, Blanchard, and Munden, were entitled respectively to much commendation. Mrs. Siddons, as Hermione, was, as usual, excellent; and in the statue scene the effect produced by her fine figure, and immoveable position, was truly excellent. Mrs. C. Kemble, in Paulina, was dressed with great taste, but her conception of the character did not appear to us to be correct; she threw too much of the termagant into it. In the characters of Perdita and Florizel, Miss Norton and Mr. C. Kemble did as much as their unimportant parts afforded room for; the same may be said of Pope in Polixenes.

Of Mr. Kemble's acting in Leontes, we are at a loss to express ourselves

adequately; yet we will venture to say, that it stands at the very head of that gentleman's performances, and is certainly one of the finest pieces of acting that the present stage can boast of. Jealousy was never more admirably pourtrayed; nor were the workings of nature ever more forcibly expressed than in that speech where he addresses himself to his child Mamillius; the sudden changes of voice, the restless inquietude, the marked suspicion, the affection for the child and the dawning jealousy towards the mother, were all expressed with surprising effect by Mr. Kemble: nor can we omit to advert to the manner in which he performed the subsequent scene with Camillo: the bursting agitation which was betrayed in his forced utterance, the eagerness of his action and look, and above all, the varied intonations of voice and gesture with which he accompanied the following speech, can never be exceeded, and they drew down bursts of applause from every part of the house.

Is whispering nothing?
Is leaning cheek to cheek? Is meeting noses?
Kissing with inside lip? Stopping the career
Of laughter with a sigh? (a note infallible
Of breaking honesty) horsing foot on foot?
Skulking in corners? wishing clocks more swift?
Hours, minutes? noon, midnight? and all eyes blind
With the pin and web, but theirs, theirs only,
That would, unseen, be wicked? Is this nothing?
Why then the world, and all that's in't is nothing;
The covering sky is nothing; Bohemia nothing;
My wife is nothing; nor nothing have these nothings,
If this be nothing."

We were surprised, however, to find that this play had not been weeded of some impurities, that are unfit for a modern audience. We allude to the speech of the old shepherd (Blanchard) when he finds the child: we will not repeat it here, for we should think it too gross; and surely such language should be hooted off the stage if we wish the theatre to be a place whither we may carry our wives and daughters.

Tuesday, Nov. 17. *Two Faces under a Hood.—Mistake upon Mistake; or, Appearance is against them.*—Of this Opera we need not say much. In plot and dialogue it is wretchedly deficient; but some delightful music from the scientific pen of Mr. Shield, aided by the vocal powers of Incledon, Taylor, Mrs. Dickons, Miss Bolton, Mrs. C. Kemble, and Mrs. Liston, enabled it to pass through with very great applause. To the lovers of music, it will no doubt continue long to be a gratification. The trio, in the first scene, between Miss Bolton, Mrs. Dickons, and Mrs. Liston, was very sweet: many of the songs were deservedly encored. Why was Mr. Jones thrust into a singing character? It is rendering the man ridiculous without any necessity. We did not think the overture so good as many similar compositions of Mr. Shield. It was somewhat heavy and monotonous.

In the after-piece, Mr. Munden, Emery, and Mrs. Mattocks, exerted themselves with their usual certainty of success.

We cannot help noticing the numerous grammatical errors which so constantly occur in the stage dialogue: they should be amended, and let the stage become what it ought to be. The theatre, the senate, and the pulpit, should be the three standard authorities for pronounciation; and as infinitely greater numbers attend the former than either of the latter, it is so much the more to be desired that it should be perfect. It is nothing to say that this is the case with regard to Mr. Kemble and Mrs. Siddons: it should, and might very easily, be the case with all. It is a disgrace to a national theatre to hear the very head performers speaking of "*acquaintances*," and answering such interrogatories as "who is there?" by "*me*;" and perpetually offending the ears by "you *was*," and "*was* you there," &c. &c. We conceive that such errors might easily be corrected, without giving personal offence; and, individually speaking, we assure Messrs. Fawcett, Munden, Jones, &c. &c. and even the ladies of the theatre, that they

would impress the public with a much higher idea of their education, manners, and acquirements, were they to attend to these things.

DRURY-LANE.

In consequence of some arrangements not being completed, we must postpone our account of this theatre till next month.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LINES AT MARGATE,

On seeing Ladies ride on ASSES, *with Boys flogging them forward; composed and inscribed to Miss* HARRIET LAMING, *while walking with her. By* CLIO RICKMAN.

WOMEN in every point of view
Still charm the raptur'd sight;
And somehow whatsoe'er they do
Inspire us with delight.

Drest, or undrest, with joy they fire
Man's agitated breast,
Fond objects of his sole desire,
Soft breakers of his rest.

If down the mazy dance they swim,
We gaze our souls away;
While music bids each graceful limb,
Some beauties new display.

And as they tread the enamel'd field,
E'en nature lovlier smiles;
At home,—abroad, they pleasure yield,
And look a thousand wiles.

'Tis they our greatest bliss bestow,
And give to home—a heaven:
Raise every joy,—decrease each woe,
And make the rugged—even.

Our festive boards they garnish best:
What are our beds without them?
Or is there ought so sweet in rest
As with our arms about them?

Thus charming still from first to last,
There is ONE WAY alas!
In which E'EN WOMEN cause disgust,
——WHEN RIDING ON AN ASS!

SONNET *on the Death of Miss* BLACKSHAW.

HER balmy breath is fled! and each soft cheek
Has lost the lustre of its wonted bloom,
Her eyes no more their radiance can resume,
Or the chaste language of her bosom speak!

Still beauty dwells upon her visage meek—
But ah! Sweet Maid! untimely is thy doom;
Yet, Thou shalt live though bound within the tomb,
For all thy looks a living form bespeak!

Blest Shade! I'll oft restore Thee to my mind
When Night usurps her solitary reign;
Ay! and I'll often visit too the sacred fane,
Where, Thou must lie, alas! too soon enshrin'd:
For Thou still liv'st th' associate of my heart,
Though gone! whom Death alone shall part!

Grafton-street. AMICUS.

LINES *on seeing a very splendid and magnificent* BED, *made for Mrs.* F**********. *By* CLIO RICKMAN.

O SAD misuse of toil, and time,
To make this bed for THEE;
Fitted for one in beauty's prime,
For frolick,—sport,—and glee.

Where splendor's hand has thrown around
Each elegant expence;
There fascination should abound,
There, all the joys of sense.

A form like VENUS—here should play,
And every love and grace;
Voluptuous beauty here should lay,
Here, smile the bacchant face.

For THEE this bed! I hate the thought!
Decripid,—hobling,—old;
Without one charm,—one rapture fraught,
It makes my blood run cold.

O! to this couch alone be led,
Each charm of frame, and mind,
Whose sports may grace the sumptuous bed,
High,—dignified,—refined!

On it, extatic love, and bliss,
In heavenly forms should play;
The ardent,—breathing,—burning kiss,
That melts the soul away.

An humbler bed,—O FITZ! be thine!
To match thy looks and age;
On which thy cold limbs may recline,
Unknown to amorous rage.

But leave this monument of taste,
To witness scenes it ought;
To know each blandishment of grace,
Each rapture beyond thought.

THE NEW PATENTS.

Mr. ALEXANDER JOHN FORSYTH's, *for a Method of discharging Artillery and all other Fire Arms, Mines, Chambers, Cavities, and places in which Gunpowder and other Combustible Matter is, or may be put for Explosion.*

FIRST, instead of permitting the touch-hole or vent of artillery, fire-arms, &c. to communicate with the open air; and instead of giving fire to the charge by a lighted match, or by flint and steel, the touch-hole or vent, is closed by means of a plug or sliding piece, so as to exclude the outward air, and prevent any sensible escape of the blast or explosive gas, or from the priming or charge, but as much as possible to force the said priming to go in the direction of the charge and set fire to the same, and not to be wasted in the open air. Instead of the common priming, some of those chemical compounds are made use of, which are easily inflamed, and explode without any actual fire being applied thereunto; merely by a blow, or any sudden friction, or strong pressure given or applied without any extraordinary violence: for instance, oxymuriate of potash may be used, or fulminating mercury, &c. &c. all of which are found to be much better for priming than gunpowder used alone, and which cannot be made to explode without some sparks, or actual fire. The manner of priming adopted by the patentee, is to introduce into the touch-hole or vent, a small portion of some or one of the chemical compounds before alluded to: for instance, for priming a musket, about the eighth part of a grain, the discharge of which is caused by giving a stroke, or sudden and strong pressure to the same, communicated by and through the said plug and sliding piece before alluded to, in consequence of which, the fire of the priming is immediately communicated, and the discharge accordingly follows.

For the more ample illustration of this invention, and as auxiliaries to the use of the same, several drawings are annexed.

Mr. GORDON HUDSON's, *for a new Girth Pannel for fastening Saddles on the backs of Horses.*

THE object of this invention is to prevent accidents and inconvenience, from the slipping forward of the saddles on horses. The structure of this girth, and the mode adopted for its use, can only be adequately represented by drawings.

Mr. HENRY MAUDLEY's, *for certain Improvements in the Construction of Steam Engines.*

THE improvements authorized by these patents consist in reducing the number of parts in the common steam engine, and so arranging and connecting them, as to render it more compact and portable; every part thereof being fixed to, and supported by, a strong frame of cast iron or other materials perfectly detached from the walls of the building in which it stands, and thereby less expensive in fixing, and not likely to get out of order by the sinking of foundations, &c. The different arrangements and combinations adopted, are amply described by drawings of a one horse steam engine annexed to the specification.

Mr. JOHN PALMER's, *for a new Method of constructing and erecting Bridges.*

THE abutments, as in the construction of common bridges, are made of proper materials, inclosing a bar or beam of cast iron sufficiently strong to bear the weight intended. The piers or supporters are to be of cast iron, erected on platforms or bases of the same materials resting on rocks or other hard substances. These supporters may be formed of ten, fifteen, or any number of cast-iron columns, according to the width of the bridge and the weight they are to bear, with two or more cast iron stays to go from each of these columns into the platforms or bases. One large cast-iron beam or more, is to rest on the top of the columns, so as to unite the whole together. From the abutments to the piers or supporters, and from each of

these to the other, iron or any other metal chains must be passed, and these must be placed in a parallel direction, and drawn to the same degree of tension. But if they should sway, iron rods should be passed through at proper distances, like basket-work, which will brace them, and form a support for the road-way. Planks are to be laid upon these chains about eight inches wide and four thick, fastened to each other with hinges or rings, which will keep them in their places, and yet admit of their proper motion with the chains. Flat chains are to be used, formed of hinge work from about four to twelve inches long, sufficiently strong and proved. These are to be laid as the chains, and the planks fastened to them as in common door work. A road may be made in this manner which will bear any weight. The guard or side fence of the bridge may also be formed by fixing chains of any construction sufficiently strong from one upright to another. Bridges made upon this plan have the additional advantage that they may be taken down and replaced at pleasure, with little trouble or expence. They may also be repaired with the greatest facility, when this may be found necessary.

Mr. JOSEPH BOWYER'S, *for a Method of working or manufacturing Carpeting.*

THIS invention consists in manufacturing carpeting with a floating ground upon a new principle, and in making it a more firm and durable article, differing very much both in quality and elegance from Brussels and pile-carpeting. The ground-work is a firm and even body which cannot be roved or pulled out by brushing and cleaning, or by the scratching of dog, cat, or any other animal. The pattern or figure, is raised above the ground-work, and appears like that of a needle, although wove in the same kind of loom or machine, and raised by wires the same as Brussels or pile carpets. It may be made both comber and point:—thus, the pattern to be drawn with a plain or a figured ground: the figures on the ground may consist of any number to work under each other; or any other number of colours may be put to work across the pattern, as in Brussels or pile carpets, and red in and put into the loom, the same as Brussels or pile, the ground excepted, which is not to be red in, or pitched up by the reeder in; so that the draw boy, or person usually employed, need not draw or raise any part of the ground work, unless the weaver wishes it to be done, for the purpose of making it more easy to himself. To make a floating ground, a chain or warp is to be prepared, to consist of double the number of threads now used in one ground frame for making of carpets; or the number of threads may be more or less at pleasure. The chain so prepared is to be turned on a roll or beam, and worked under the frames, or any other part of the loom, or it may be worked with one or more frames with bobbin and ball; bobbin and anchor, or any other means that may answer the same end. The under, or binding part is to consist of thread, &c. The little harness to make the work, is to consist of five or more shafts; but if worked with five, it is to be drawn in the following manner, viz. two to work the linen or binding part of the ground, and one to work the colours that form the figure or flowers: the one who makes the Brussels carpeting is called the pole-shaft. The above may be worked with four or six treadles; but if the weaver chuses to raise the floating part of the ground with his feet, he must have six treadles, or he may cause his draw boy to use a machine to raise it for him. In this case, four treadles will be sufficient for him, worked as common Brussels treadles are. But if the weaver raises the floating ground himself, then the following method must be used. In the first place, the draw boy, or person employed for raising the colours or pattern, draws a lash, and turns up the sword, the weaver at the same time treads the outside treadle on one side, which raises one part of the floating ground, and throws in a shute of worsted, woollen, silk, cotton, or any other proper material. He then takes his foot off the outside treadle, the sword remaining up, puts in a wire rod, or any kind of instrument capable of raising a pile either for cut or drawn. The sword is then taken out, and he then treads the second treadle, which raises a part of the floating

ground with binding shafts, and throws a binding shoot of linen, &c. and then proceeds to the third that treads down the binding shaft only, which was raised by the last treadle. The draw boy afterwards draws a fresh lash; he treads the outside treadle on the other side, and raises the other part of the floating ground, not raised before, and this he binds with the two next following treadles, in the manner above described.

TRANSACTIONS OF LEARNED & ECONOMICAL SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

On raising new and early Varieties of the Potatoe (Solanum Tuberosum). By Thomas Andrew Knight, Esq. of Elton, Herefordshire. Read Jan. 6, 1807.

THE ingenious lecturer observed, every person who has cultivated early varieties of this plant, must have remarked, that they never afford seeds, nor even blossoms, and that the only method of propagating them is by dividing their tuberous roots; while experience has proved, that every variety which has been propagated long, gradually loses some of its original good qualities. Dr. Hunter has, in his Georgical Essays, limited the duration of a variety in a state of perfection, to about fourteen years; and as the plant is generally cultivated, he is nearly accurate. A good new variety of an early potatoe is therefore considered as a valuable acquisition; and as an early variety, according to any mode of culture at present practised, can only be obtained by accident, from seeds of late kinds, one is not very frequently produced: but by the method then brought forward, seeds, it was observed, are readily obtained from the earliest and best varieties, which seeds, in successive generations, may ultimately afford much earlier and better varieties than have yet existed.

The constant cause of the failure of the early potatoe to produce seeds, is found to exist in the preternatural early formation of the tuberous root, which for its support, draws off that portion of the sap, which in other plants of the same species, affords nutriment to the blossoms and seeds. Experience soon satisfied the lecturer, that his conjectures were well founded. The following, he observes, was ultimately found to be the best method for preventing the formation of tuberous roots: "Having fixed strong stakes in the ground, I raised the mould in a heap round the bases of them: on their south sides I planted the potatoes, from which I wished to obtain seeds. When the young plants were about four inches high, they were fastened to the stakes with shreds and nails, and the mould was then washed away by a strong current of water from the bases of their stems, the fibrous roots only of the plants entered into the soil. The fibrous roots of this plant are perfectly distinct organs from the runners, that give existence, and subsequently convey nutriment to the tuberous roots; and as the runners spring from the stems only of the plants, which in this mode of culture are placed wholly out of the soil, the formation of the tuberous root is easily prevented; and whenever this is done numerous blossoms will soon appear, and almost every blossom afford fruit and seeds. It appears not improbable, but that by introducing the farina of the small and very early varieties into the blossoms of those of larger size, and somewhat later habits, moderately early varieties adapted to field culture, and winter use, might be obtained: and the value of these to the farmer in the colder parts of the kingdom, whose crops of potatoes are succeeded by one of wheat, would be very great. I have not yet made any experiment of this kind, but I am prepared to do it in the present spring."

Improved mode of making Cider. By T. A. Knight, Esq.

"I expressed from apples, not previously reduced or bruised, by means of a small instrument adapted to that purpose, a sufficient quantity of juice to float an hydrometer, which is calculated to ascertain the weight of fluid, the special gravity of which exceeds that of water. The juice was thin, pale, and acid, and it evidently contained only a very small portion of sugar; and its specific gravity was only 1064. This juice was then returned to the pulp from which it had

been extracted, and the pulp was thoroughly reduced by being pounded in a sand stone-mortar. The juice being again expressed, was found to have increased in special gravity from 1064 to 1071, and to have become sweet and rich and much less fluid. The pulp was then spread thinly on a china dish, and exposed during 12 hours to the air; and being then mixed with the juice, it was found, at the end of five minutes, to have communicated to it an increasing degree of richness, and to have raised its specific gravity to 1073. Much saccharine matter must therefore have been communicated to the juice, which it did not hold in solution whilst it remained within the cells and vessels of the apple, nor at its first expression from it.

"The deep colour acquired by the pulp whilst being ground, or on exposure to the air after being bruised, induced me to suspect that vital air (which enters into the composition of sugar to the amount of 64 per cent.) is absorbed from the atmosphere during the process of grinding; and experiment immediately proved that an absorption of air then takes place to a very great amount: and I must thence conclude, that the air thus absorbed combines with the other elementary principles of sugar afforded by the pulp, and that a considerable quantity of sugar is thus given to the cider, which never existed in the apple; which quantity may be very considerably augmented by appropriate management. The rind and seed did not appear to possess any peculiar action in the preceding experiment, for the same absorption of air took place when both those substances had been taken away.

"I therefore wish to recommend to those cultivators of the apple, who are anxious to obtain cider in its greatest state of perfection, the following processes:—When the fruit has been moderately well ground, as much of the juice as can readily be expressed should be taken from it, and the pulp should then be spread thinly in an open shallow vessel till the next day, being once or twice turned over to introduce new portions of air amongst it, and to promote as great an absorption as possible. The pulp should then be placed under the roller and ground again; when the juice expressed in the preceding day should be added to it, and the whole ground till thoroughly incorporated."

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL;

With Notices respecting Men of Letters, Artists, and Works in Hand, &c. &c.

THE AFRICAN INSTITUTION HAVE caused their proceedings at Freemason's Hall, Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, on the 15th of July last, to be printed. At this meeting his Royal Highness the Duke of Glocester was in the chair; and the Report was read and received on the motion of the Right Hon. Viscount Howick. The more immediate objects of the Institution are best expressed in the following words of their report:

"To prevent misconception concerning the views and measures of the African Institution, it may be proper in the very first instance to declare, that it is the Society's fixed determination not to undertake any religious missions, and not to engage in commercial speculations. The Society is aware that there already exist several most respectable institutions formed for the diffusion of Christianity, and means not to encroach on their province. It may also be proper to premise, that it will naturally become the duty and care of this Society, to watch over the execution of the laws recently enacted in this and other countries, for abolishing the African Slave Trade; to endeavour to prevent the infraction of those laws; and from time to time to suggest any means by which they may be rendered more effectual to their object; and likewise to endeavour, by communicating information, and by other appropriate methods, to promote the abolition of the African Slave Trade by Foreign Powers.

"The means which it is proposed

to employ for the purpose of promoting civilization and improvement in Africa are of the following kind.

"1. To collect and diffuse, throughout this country, accurate information respecting the natural productions of Africa, and, in general, respecting the agricultural and commercial capacities of the African continent, and the intellectual, moral, and political condition of its inhabitants.

"2. To promote the instruction of the Africans in letters and in useful knowledge, and to cultivate a friendly connection with the natives of that continent.

"3. To endeavour to enlighten the minds of the Africans with respect to their true interests; and to diffuse information amongst them respecting the means whereby they may improve the present opportunity of substituting a beneficial commerce in place of the Slave Trade.

"4. To introduce amongst them such of the improvements and useful arts of Europe as are suited to their condition.

"5. To promote the cultivation of the African soil, not only by exciting and directing the industry of the natives, but by furnishing, where it may appear advantageous to do so, useful seeds and plants, and implements of husbandry.

"6. To introduce amongst the inhabitants beneficial medical discoveries.

"7. To obtain a knowledge of the principal languages of Africa, and, as has already been found to be practicable, to reduce them to writing, with a view to facilitate the diffusion of information among the natives of that country.

"8. To employ suitable agents, and to establish correspondences, as shall appear advisable, and to encourage and reward individual enterprise and exertion in promoting any of the purposes of the Institution."

Mr. John Sabine has a new work in the press, entitled, the Practical Mathematician, containing Logarithms, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Algebra, Navigation, Spherics, and Natural Philosophy, illustrated by a number of copper-plate engravings.

In the press, Thoughts on a general and explicit Union of the Congregational Churches, occasioned by an Address from the London Committee to Ministers and Churches of the Congregational Order, in a Letter to the Gentlemen of the Committee. By a Friend to the Union.

A splendid edition of Dr. Doddridge's Family Expositor, to be published in parts, and comprised in four volumes 4to. is in the press. The first part will appear on the 1st of January, 1808.

Dr. Watkins, author of the Biographical Dictionary, intends to publish an octavo volume of Characteristic Sketches of Men celebrated for their learning or genius.

The Cambridge press will shortly produce *Sophoclis Tragœdiæ Septem ad optimorum Exemplarium Fidem emendata; cum versione et Notis Fragmenti Lexicoque Sophocleo.* 8vo. 2 *tom. ex Ed. alt. Rich. Franc. Phil Brunck accedunt Prefatio; varietis Lectionis et Index ad Prm.*

The Rev. Mr. Howes, of Norwich, intends to publish a continuation of his Critical Observations on Books ancient and modern; containing the true state of the history and chronology of the Empire of the Medes, from the dissolution of the Assyrian Empire down to the Persian Kingdom, founded by Cyrus, including a period of 256 years.

The Rev. S. Burder intends to publish a new edition of the Bible, in two volumes 4to. with notes, under the title of the Scripture Expositor.

Mr. Malkin has engaged to continue the Biographica Britannica, which was left unfinished by Dr. Kippis. In this work Mr. Malkin intends to introduce occasional chapters, characterising and connecting the different periods, and reviewing the state of government, science, literature, and manners. In these chapters it may be found necessary to introduce brief notices of individuals of some eminence, but not such as to require a separate and formal article.

Mrs. Opie has a new volume of miscellaneous poems in the press.

Mrs. Barbauld has a new work in the press, to be entitled the British Novelists; comprising a selection of English novels, with biographical notices and critical remarks. The work, which will be printed uniformly with Mr. Chalmers's edition of the British

Essayists, will extend to about 60 volumes, including the most admired novels of Richardson, Fielding, Mrs. Brookes, Smollett, Mackenzie, Goldsmith, Walpole, Dr. Moore, Johnson, C. Smith, Mrs. Radcliffe, Mrs. Inchbald, Mrs. D'Arblay, and other popular writers.

The History of the House of Stuart, by the late Charles James Fox, in the unfinished state in which he left it, will shortly be published; also, his interesting and extensive correspondence with the most distinguished characters in the present reign.

A Treatise on Pulmonary Consumption, with an Inquiry on Foxglove, is intended for publication by Dr. James Saunders, President of the Royal Medical and Physical Societies of Edinburgh. He is also preparing for the press an Inquiry concerning Hydrocephalus, in which he intends to prove that it admits of prevention and cure equally with other more dangerous maladies.

A system of Mineralogy and Mineralogical Chemistry, and its application to the Arts, by Mr. Accum, is in the press. This work is formed chiefly on the plan of M. M. Hauy and Brogniard, and will be illustrated by copper-plates.

A Practical Synopsis of the Materia Alimentaria Medica will shortly be published in one volume 8vo. a new edition, including the latest improvements in the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Pharmacopœias, by Richard Pearson, M.D. Member of the Royal College of Physicians.

Mr. Falconer's Strabo, which forms two volumes folio, with fine maps, so long expected, is nearly ready for publication at Oxford.

The Life of the late Sir William Pulteney is preparing for the press by Dr. Halliday, which will form a quarto volume, and will be embellished with a print of Sir William, from a painting by Raeburn.

Mr. William Perry, author of the Synonimous, Etymological, and Pronouncing English Dictionary, has a very useful work in hand, for schools, called the Scientific Tutor, containing elements or first principles of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics, or Doctrine of the Air, with an Introduction to Elocution.

THE FINE ARTS.

Mr. A. Cardon, the engraver, having lately presented to the Emperor of Austria three prints of the late battles in Egypt; the Emperor has transmitted, in return, an honorary gold medal, and a superb gold snuff-box, both of which Mr. C. received a few days since, through the medium of Prince Staremberg, the Austrian Ambassador in London. The royal present was attended by a letter sent by order of the Emperor, of which the following is a translation:

"*Vienna, June* 1807.

"Sir—His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, my august master, having received three superb prints, descriptive of the English Expedition in Egypt, which you have had the attention to send: his Majesty has ordered me to notice his acknowledgment, and to present to you a gold medal, inclosed in a gold box, as a mark of the satisfaction he feels, and the gracious reception he has given your offer.

"In acquitting myself of this flattering commission, I beg you will also accept of the distinguished consideration with which I have the honour to be,

"Sir, your very humble servant,

"T. Young,

"Secretary of his Majesty's Cabinet."

The medal is of large size, and bears the portrait of the Emperor, with the inscription, "*Franciscus Austriæ Imperator.*" On the reverse side, within a Temple of Fame, is the word *Honoris*, and underneath the Imperial arms, supported by *Abundance*. Above is inscribed, "*Austria ad Imperii Dignitatem Evacta.*"

The box is a handsome piece of workmanship, superbly ornamented with devices, and blue transparent enamelling. On the cover, within an oval gold border, is the initial letter of the Emperor's name. The present is not only honourable, but a valuable tribute from a sovereign who cherishes the arts, to a deserving artist.

Among the works which may be deemed a valuable acquisition to the admirers of antiquities and the lovers of picturesque beauties, the *Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet* justly appears as claiming a distinguished preference. This elegant

little work, two volumes of which are published, and which we ought to have noticed before, contains 100 highly finished engravings, with appropriate letter-press descriptions of each subject: though compressed into so small a form, it possesses a degree of luminous and perspicuous execution in the plates, that cannot fail in fixing the admiration of the eye, and insensibly charming every imagination connected with genuine taste. In fact, as a useful and entertaining work, connected in one, nothing of this nature has hitherto appeared so highly finished, and at so small an expense: and with respect to the letter-press descriptions, as they are devoid of that prolixity of detail which has so often distinguished the mere antiquarian, the elegance of the diction, and the appropriate sentiments occasionally introduced, are additional recommendations to a work at once combining ample information, and a species of entertainment comparatively exquisite.

MISCELLANIES.

The new Literary Institution, which may be called the third Public Library, and is to be established in the late Leverian Museum, near Blackfriar's-bridge, it is said will possess a very valuable and extensive collection of books, with an arrangement for lectures on the different branches of philosophy and science, with commodious rooms for reading the foreign and domestic journals, &c. The number of proprietors is to be 1200, and their subscription twenty guineas. The life subscribers are to be 600, with a ten guinea subscription; that of annual subscribers is to be two guineas.

Caseli, the celebrated Neapolitan astronomer, accounts, in a manner perfectly new, for the extraordinary heat of the past summer, which continued so intense throughout the whole month of September. He ascribes it to the extreme purity of the face of the sun, which this year was turned toward the earth. For near two months he observed none of the spots which are commonly perceived in it. Hence M. Caseli concludes, that the sun's rays having been emitted in greater abundance and with less interruption, produced that violent degree of heat, which, though it scorched the fields, nevertheless increased their fertility.

Dr. Clarke has published a Summary of the Evidence on the Sarcophagus of Alexander the Great, in a letter, addressed to the Gentlemen of the British Museum; also some additional facts, tending to establish the truth of the position maintained in his former work on that subject.

In the bills of mortality, London, there are 502 places of public worship —4050 seminaries of education, including 237 parish charity schools— 8 societies for the express purpose of promoting good morals—10 societies for promoting the learned, the useful, and the polite arts—122 asylums and alms-houses for the helpless and indigent, including the Philanthropic Society—30 hospitals and dispensaries for sick and lame, and for delivering poor pregnant women—704 friendly or benefit societies, and institutions for charitable and humane purposes— which several institutions are supported at the amount of 750,000l. per annum.

A monument has been erected in Westminster Abbey, to the memory of the late General Paoli. It is a neat plain tablet. The property which the general left to be distributed amongst his servants, it is supposed will give to each about a thousand pounds.

From the result of some late speculations respecting the earliest editions of Virgil, it has been ascertained, that the first edition of Virgil was not printed at Venice in 1470, as asserted by Fabricius and De Bure; but at Rome, by Sweynheim and Pannartz. It is extremely scarce, and the only copy that was ever brought into England is in the library of Earl Spencer. It contains the Eclogues and the Georgics, on 207 leaves of folio paper, and 32 lines on a page. The date of this edition is 1469. Lord Spencer, it seems, is in possession not only of the first folio printed at Rome by Sweynheim and Pannartz, in the year 1469, but also of the second folio, printed by Vin. de Spira, at Venice, 1470. Both of these editions are very rare; perhaps the second is the most rare. The editor of the first was the Bishop of Aleria, in Corsica; he wrote the preface and notes.

America.

The inhabitants of New Orleans have presented a petition to the Congress of the United States, to assist them in building a College about two miles distant from that city, to avoid the effects of the yellow fever, which generally prevails in autumn.

So many symptoms of remote antiquity have been discovered, besides the ruins in the Illinois and Wabash countries, as to prove beyond all doubt, that the epithet of a *new world* has been very erroneously applied to America. Besides pyramids of earth which have been discovered about the great falls of the Missisippi, from 30 to 80 feet in height, probably the tombs of the ancient kings and chieftains of this part of America, there are traces of the remains of skeletons, which seem to have been buried 2000 years ago. A copper-mine being opened some years since near that river, to the great surprise of the labourers, a large assortment of mining tools were found by them several fathoms below the earth. Another person digging for a well discovered a furnace of brick-work, with a quantity of coals and burnt wood, five fathoms below the present surface. Not long since, at a spot on the Ohio, where the banks had been wasted by the undermining of the water, a stone dropped out, of the harder kind of black marble, about seven pounds in weight, having twelve equal surfaces, each surface being mathematically equilateral, and equiangular five-sided figures. In several places, circular fortifications have been discovered in the same country; these are constantly inclosed with deep ditches, and fenced with a breast-work. Some other facts will appear soon on this subject in the travels of Mr. Ashe into those countries.

Denmark.

The bombardment of Copenhagen has produced some unhappy effects to literature. Besides several private libraries which have been destroyed, the valuable collection of books which belonged to Professors Risbrigh, Wolf, Cierulf, and Woldike, were consumed by the flames. Three printing-offices were destroyed, with several books and manuscripts of great value; and among others, Olassen's Icelandic Dictionary, printed at the expense of the Royal Academy of Sciences.

The doubt whether Brahé ever established a printing-office in the island of Ween in the Sound, is now proved by the following titles of two books, in quarto, which he caused to be printed at Uranienburg;—the first, "De Mundi Ætherei recentioribus Phænominis, liber secundus. Uraniburgi in insula Hellesponti Danici Huena imprimebat; auctoris Typographus Christephorus Weida, Anno Domini 1588." The title of the other is—"Tychonis Brahé Dani Epistolarum Astronomicarum, liber primus. Uraniburgi ex officina Typographica auctoris. Anno Domini 1596." In the last work are found many letters from Tycho Brahé to the Landgrave William of Hesse, wherein he mentions the printing-office, and the paper-mills he had established at Uranienburgh; and in the latter work is an engraving on wood, of the house in which this printing-office was established.

Professor Begtrup is publishing a description of Jutland, embellished with maps and plates; the work will be a companion to those which he has already given of Zealand and Fionia. It is to be completed by a description of the other provinces of Denmark.

M. Hedin, of Copenhagen, has published a memorial on the means of providing for the maintenance of armies. His method is to form cakes, one part of bones, which have been reduced to powder, and sixteen parts of flour. This composition, which he calls bread, is tolerably light on the stomach, and in a short time becomes very fit for making soup. A thousand weight of this bread made into soup, it is supposed, will serve 4,300 men, and that ten pounds of the same, carried by each man, will supply him 25 days.

East Indies.

The search for gems in the Island of Candia, which has been undertaken by some Europeans, it seems has met with some obstacles from the king of Candia, who does not chuse they should explore his mountains which are so thickly covered with the vegetation of ages, that no fissures are to be seen to direct the proceedings of the Mineralogist. M. Jouville is the

only person of that profession who has been lately employed there; and from the intelligence conveyed by him to Dr. De Carro, of Vienna, the Candians take no further trouble in searching for stones or minerals, except raking for them in the beds of currents after the rainy season.

The Emperor Napoleon has presented the Imperial Library at Paris, with 248 scarce and valuable MSS. most of which are in the Oriental languages, and with 80 typographic monuments of the 15th century; among which is a copy of Bonner's Fables, the only one extant. In this collection of manuscripts is a copy of The Edda, the sacred book of the Scandinaivian Mythology, written on parchment, in the Scandanaivian language.

France.

M. Ducrest has published a memoir at Paris, on the practicability of establishing a maritime commerce at Paris and Versailles: the navigation is to be effected by means of locks, towing-paths, &c.

M. J. B. Paroisse, in his *Opusculcs de Chirurgie,* just published, has a paper on the good effects of *Moxa* in desperate cases, and gives a detailed account of the manner in which he applied it to a young girl deaf and dumb from her birth, and who, after being all her life an absolute idiot, acquired both hearing and speech. This wonderful cure is attested by the bulletins of the state of the patient while under treatment. This was in 1800, when the author was in the French ambassador's suite at Madrid, and the young lady lived at Malaga, and who afterwards manifested great intelligence and very amiable dispositions. The yellow fever of Malaga M. Paroisse supposes in its origin to have been nothing more than a putrid and bilious fever, more or less nervous, and which afterwards became epidemical.

The following is a list of the *Brevets d'Invention,* or patents, which have lately been granted by the French Government for various improvements, &c.

1. For a new Mill for grain of every description.
2. For a new Still.
3. For an improvement on the Harp.
4. For a horizontal Press, for all kinds of fruit.
5. A new machine for preparing Yarn.
6. A new method of fixing Colours, by various metallic oxyds.
7. For an improvement on domestic and furnace chimnies.
8. For a machine to raise water, and heavy weights in general.
9. For an improvement in Printing types.
10. For a new Furnace for preparing charcoal.
11. For a method of changing the beds of lame and other infirm persons, in hospitals and elsewhere, without occasioning pain.
12. For a new Lamp, with a double current of air.
13. For a manufacture of Silk Muslins, on a new principle.
14. For a carriage called *patache volante.*
15. For the manufacture of *sapon royaux de Windsor.*
16. For a boat, on a new construction, adapted to the whale fishery, and other purposes.
17. For a further improvement in Argand's Lamp, so as to preserve its ignition in a storm.
18. For the manufacture of Soda.

M. Debosque, captain of the Wolf-hunt of the 14th forest conservation, has given an account to the Prince of Neufchatel, war minister and grand huntsman of France, of the wild beasts killed in that conservation which borders on the Pyrenees, and includes four departments, in the course of one year. It amounts to 13 bears, 253 wolves, 36 foxes, and 12 badgers.

Germany.

The Brazen Eagle at Augsburg, which weighs 17 cwt. and was made 200 years ago, has been removed from that city to Munich, on its way to Paris, where it is to embellish some public edifice.

The establishment of a University at Francfort-on-the-Maine, is spoken of upon the continent as a compensation for the removal of that of Halle in Saxony to the city of Berlin.

M. Scheidlin, the present gardener to the King of Wirtemberg, has discovered that nettles are an excellent remedy in the epizootic disorders among cattle; and the ad-

vantages of feeding cattle in spring with nettles, while they have that disorder upon them, has also been experienced in Sweden. In 1797 and 1799, Mr. Scheidlin tried the plant *Angelica sativa hortensis*, and found it an excellent preservative. He mashed the roots, and gave a handful to each cow morning and evening, with their food: he also mixed some with their water, and in spring he put some of the leaves of that root with their hay and grass. He likewise observing that bees are very fond of carrots, had some rasped, and placed near their hives: others were boiled to a jelly, from which the bees were observed to suck the saccharine particles.

A method of salting and smoking beef is used in Franconia, which requires only 48 hours. A quantity of saltpetre, equal to that of common salt, generally used on the occasion, being dissolved, the meat is put in it, and gently boiled, till all the water evaporates; and being afterwards hung up in the smoke during 24 hours, it is found to equal in flavour the Hamburgh beef.

The Royal Opera at Berlin has been suppressed by an Order of Council.

The Archduke John of Austria is employed in a grand botanical work, which is said to contain descriptions of a number of plants that he has found in the Tyrol, the country of Saltzbourg, and Lower Austria, never before described. Some sheets of this work, ornamented with a number of plates, have appeared; but as the Archduke intends them for his friends exclusively, the booksellers are not permitted to sell them. This prince is quite a naturalist: he has purchased the beautiful cabinet of minerals belonging to Professor Jaquin, of Vienna, worth 24,000 florins.

Italy.

A member of the Agricultural Society at Turin has presented a memorial, respecting the extraction of a saccharine substance from black mulberries, the juice of which being expressed, it is clarified with white of an egg, and left to evaporate till it comes to a proper consistence.

Letters from Italy mention, that this year's crop of silk is nearly doubled; but though great orders have been received from the north of Germany, the want of an export trade, which has lately been stopped, it is thought will render this plenty of little utility.

The Encyclopedie Journal, printed in the Italian language at Naples, is said to contain many interesting memoirs. Eight sheets of this work, with plates, are printed every month.

Pope Innocent IV. of the illustrious house of Fieschi, who went from Rome to Naples, for the sake of his health, died there in 1254. He was interred in the chapel of St. Laurence, and thence removed to the cathedral, where a monument was erected for him. This monument requiring some urgent repairs, it was found necessary to open the receptacle last September, and the state in which the remains of the pontiff were found, after a period of 553 years, was as follows: the body was sound and entire; the head, the hands, and the legs were separated from the trunk, and the former wanted only two teeth. He was dressed, according to the practice of the times, in a chasuble of snuff-coloured silk, richly embroidered in several parts. After the lapse of five centuries and a half, the silk still retains its original lustre. The other garments, which appear to have been a tunic and a dalmatick, are destroyed; his silk gloves, embroidered with gold at the wrist, are in perfect preservation.

Russia.

It is stated, that in 1792, several marbles were discovered among the ruins of Phanagoria, in the island of Taman, near Caucasus, with inscriptions in the Slavic language, by which it appeared that a Russian prince, Glieb de Tmuktorakan, had caused the breadth of the Cimmerian Bosphorus to be measured in the year 1068. On this occasion, Count Muschin Puschin published, in 1794, "Historical Researches on the Geographical Situation of Tmuktorakan." The state counsellor, Alexis Niwtaj Olenia, has recently published, on the same subject, addressed to the count, a letter in 56 folio pages, with nine engravings. Among other things, this letter contains the description of five manuscripts of Nestorius.

It appears that the gold mines in the Russian empire afford 42,675 pounds weight of that valuable metal

annually, and the silver mines 7,000,000 pounds. The value of the coin annually exported from Russia is about 1,200,000l. sterling.

The Princess Catherina Romanowna Dasshkow has presented the Museum of the Academy of Moscow with 332 new articles of value, consisting of precious stones, antiques, drawings, books, and instruments of natural philosophy. Among the books is the New Testament, printed by order of Peter the Great, in the Slavonic and Dutch languages. All these gifts are to be placed in the same apartment, which is to be called by the Princess's name.

Spain.

A discovery highly interesting to the Materia Medica is mentioned in the last accounts from Madrid. The government has transmitted to the botanists engaged in completing the Flora of Peru, eleven highly-finished drawings of an equal number, not of varieties, but of a new species, of the Bark. About thirty other kinds are known to exist in South America.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFARIS.

THE ancients have formed many a fiction on a supposed war of the giants against heaven, who would have overpowered the minor Gods, if they had not been destroyed by the thunderbolts of the all-conquering Jove. The moderns have attempted to discover the grounds of this fable, and are divided in their opinion, whether it took its rise from some real history in antediluvian times, or from events that preceded the formation of the first of the four great empires. Some original instance of the wickedness of man was the origin most probably of this singular history. Some mighty powers, contending for empire, ravaged the earth, set at nought all laws human and divine, considered every thing to be allowable, which they could acquire by force; robbed, plundered, murdered, massacred; employed the whole of their ingenuity in devising means for the destruction of mankind; till heaven, tired of their follies and their envies, swept away from the face of the earth the guilty race, by a terrible instance of divine vengeance.

If the poetic fancy were now alive, the times we have witnessed, and are witnessing, might give occasion for a similar story. Let any one look to the actions of Europe for the last sixteen years, that is, from the commencement of the French revolution to the present times, and he will find it difficult to conceive that the giants of old should have exceeded the present race of Japhet in wickedness. What gigantic crimes! What monstrous enormities have not been committed! What species of folly has remained untried! And what is the more remarkable, the men, who affect the most humanity, the most religion, the most civilization, have been the great encouragers of the horrid war-whoop, which has resounded from one quarter of Europe to the other. If jacobinism has been a monster, the hypocrisy of anti-jacobinism has vied with it in cruelty and ferocity. Not to forgive has been the maxim of these friends of religious order—these advocates for the suppression of vice. Human nature is nearly wearied out by the atrocities of both parties. It can scarcely be, that they should be much longer permitted, for there is a God who judgeth the earth.

In the beginning of this war, all nations united against France. The despots of the continent, instead of correcting abuses at home, were indignant that the people in another country should begin a reform which might afterwards take root in their own dominions. The destruction of monasteries and nunneries—the levelling of the antient prejudices of nobility and priestcraft—the simplifying of laws—and attempts to bring within some bounds the power of the crown, were horrors not to be endured. They leagued against reform, increased the agitation of France, and brought ruin and destruction in the end upon themselves. How happy would England be if she had never entered into the schemes of the continent. If she had left them to fight their own battles! If she had been contented to enjoy the benefits of unlimited commerce, and the promotion of human ingenuity in her own manufactures. But we entered into the contest. We stood up for the deliverance of Europe, and

Europe, instead of being delivered by us, is tired of its deliverers, and not only tired of them, but is anxious to take from us every future means of interference with continental affairs.

When Mr. Burke dashed his dagger on the floor, and the vain boaster, Mr. Pitt, was pouring out his empty declarations, the least resistance to their idle and impudent fables was treated with the utmost contempt. Not to believe that we should deliver Europe, was to be a rebel to one's God and one's King. But the times are altered, and Englishmen will learn by the event that the eastern maxim is a good one: Let not him, who putteth on the harness of war, boast like him that taketh it off. The confederacies against France failed; and for the same reason we hope and trust that the present confederacy against England will fail. The state of the war has been repeatedly changed; it is now resolved into a question on the dominion of the seas, which will soon employ rather the pen of the negociator than the thunder of the warrior.

To shew the capriciousness of human affairs, two events have taken place since our last, which four months ago were hardly to be expected. Denmark and Portugal have declared war against us. That Denmark should do it cannot excite much surprise, since our hostile measure at Copenhagen; but that Portugal, our staunch ally, should not only send from its ports all our merchants, but follow it with a declaration of war, is a circumstance which even in the present ferment of intellectual darkness, is calculated to strike us with astonishment. Why should Portugal take up arms against its good friend? Why should it lose its commerce, its sale for its wines, its supplies of manufactures, its colonies, and eventually its American territories? The only answer is, that Portugal is a small state, and the time was come that it must take its choice between the two great powers—the deliverers or the oppressors of Europe. The deliverers could assist it with its fleets; but the broadside of our best line of battle ship is of little avail only a mile from the shore; the oppressors of Europe had a victorious army, which could march from France to Lisbon, regardless of our navy, and smiling at any military force which we could bring into the field of battle.

Little choice was left to Portugal. We may be considered to be fortunate in having brought back so much British property from that ill-fated country. The order for evacuating the country seems to have been executed with great mildness. It was evidently a forced measure. The great giant of the continent had said that the English should not have access to its shores; if he could not meet us on the seas, he was determined that we should find no friends upon the land. Portugal, unable to resist from her own internal resources, and not seeing any prospect of sufficient succour from us, was under the necessity of complying with the giant's terms. The English were driven completely out of Portugal.

It had been suggested that the Court of Portugal would remove to the Brazils, and leave the mother country to take its chance. These conjectures appear to have been ill-founded. The Prince Regent has submitted to his fate, but the result of his submission remains to be known. The troops of France are supposed to be on their march to Portugal, and when they are once in that country its independence, as a kingdom, is lost, and it can be considered only in the same light as the kingdoms of Westphalia, Holland, Wirtemburg, and Bavaria. The pretext for invading Portugal will be easily found. It was requisite that its capital and principal sea-ports should be garrisoned, lest they should fall into the hands of the English; and we should thus be enabled to land our goods on the continent; and besides the security of the Portuguese navy, as it was evident, from the conduct of the English at Copenhagen, that they were determined no flag should ride upon the sea but their own. To reason upon these matters, in the present state of the world, would evidently be absurd. We must have some principles laid down before we can attempt to draw conclusions; and it is evident that, if the English were justified in their attack on the Danes, the French may plead the same, or similar excuses, for taking possession of Portugal.

But what will be the result to Portugal? In declaring war against us she exposes her settlements, at least many of them, to inevitable ruin. For the Brazils she need not entertain any apprehensions. The Brazilians are as brave as the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres; and they will resist any expedition from this country with great success, if it should be sent out before any enquiry has been made into the conduct of that army, or that general, or that somebody, or something, which has brought such contempt and ridicule upon the new military schemes of this country. Madeira, however, must fall, and the settlements in the East Indies will be an easy prey. Their ships at sea also must be captured; and Portugal will be destined to receive far greater injuries from our hands than she can possibly do from those of the French. Between both she will suffer abundantly, and no prospect seems open of her deriving any advantage in the end, except it may be that her abominable inquisition shall be destroyed, and her Popish institutions either annihilated, or rendered as little injurious to civil and religious liberty, as they are in France.

Denmark is in a state similar to that of Portugal, but with greater energy. The war between this country and Denmark will be of a more serious nature. They can and will fit out privateers, and make serious depredations on our commerce. We have done our worst against them. They are prepared to resist farther attacks. Indignation reigns predominant in the breast of every loyal Dane, and he is ready to enter into all the feelings of his exasperated prince. Our fleets can prevent any expeditions from the mouth of the Baltic, but the coast of Norway will afford many an opportunity for privateers to annoy our home trade, as well as that to America and the West Indies. It does not appear that the French have entered Holstein. The King of Denmark is still an independent prince; but how long he will remain so is very uncertain. The French can have little interest in imposing any terms upon him, as our conduct has rendered him in every respect, a willing instrument in all their plans.

Russia, as yet, has not declared war against us, but that power is evidently is unison with others on the continent, on the subject of our supposed maritime aggressions. It cannot be otherwise than strongly united with France, for we are not of the number of those who believe that there either is, or ought to be, any of these ties of friendship between cabinets, similar to those which unite individuals together in private life. Attempts are made to induce a belief, that the English interest has great sway at Petersburg, but we see no reasons to believe it. We do not see a single thing in our policy which should induce the Court of Russia, a despotic court, to enter into our measures. If our measures are measures of aggression, it is evident that no Court in Europe can have any encouragement to join us, as there is not one single thing, which we have attempted in concert with the other powers, in which we have not failed; and if our measures tend to establish our own maritime system, it is equally evident that Russia can have no interest in the great preponderance we affect, and the resolutions we entertain to be complete masters of the seas. Russia has not taken a decided part. It is hesitating, probably, where the first blow shall be struck, whether in Sweden or in Turkey.

The chivalrous King of Sweden is quiet in his own dominions. He is ruminating over his own disasters, he is balancing his fine Don Quixote manifestos with the loss of Pomerania. The king of France (as he is called) has paid him a visit, but it was of short duration. Sweden can scarcely maintain its own sovereign, much less a fallen prince, whose retinue would be starved with the revenue of one of his provinces. We know not, as yet, in what light he views our conduct at Copenhagen; but as the Danes have made war upon us, he might be instrumental with his fleet in annoying his supposed natural enemy. But whatever his wishes, or our wishes may be, he is kept in check by Russia; and he will be well off if he can ward off impending dangers, which may arise either at home or abroad.

Of the King of Prussia nothing is heard. The less is heard the better; for it may be presumed that he is em-

ployed in healing the wounds the foolish conduct of his own cabinet has brought upon the country. The king of Saxony has made his entry into his Duchy of Warsaw. Much may be done there by a wise and temperate conduct; and as the abominable system of slavery is destroyed, it is not impossible that the Poles may become sensible of the benefits of a good government, in which the many are not made the tools of the caprice of the few. Of the provinces to the south of Poland, we know but little; but the time is coming when the mouths of the Danube, and the mountains of Thrace, will make a part of the great commonwealth of Europe.

Every thing indeed portends a great change to be made in that quarter of the world. The new Sultan at Constantinople shews a vigour scarcely to be expected from a man kept so long a time a prisoner in a Turkish palace. But the spirit of disaffection is abroad. The empire is tottering. French influence prevails in the cabinet, and aversion to the Christians is still the principle of the people. We have no means of assisting either party. Our attack on Constantinople has so alienated all parties against us, that they would rather be ruined by the French than saved by the English. But why should we be anxious to save them? Why should any protestant power be desirous to interfere to prevent the fall of a system which keeps the finest provinces of Europe in ignorance and barbarity? We cannot feel the least particle of sorrow, should France, Russia, and Austria, succeed to the utmost of their wishes, in driving the Turks out of Europe, and partitioning, in what manner they please, the territories, which might be cultivated to so much greater advantage, by powers in a somewhat more advanced scale of civilization. The influence which the French have acquired in the Republic of the Seven Isles, makes it probable that the attack will begin on their part; and, before the summer, ancient Greece will see a new system of government, and may hope to revive from its present wretched and miserable state.

Italy is in expectation of seeing its great king. Preparations are made for his reception at Venice, where he will probably spend his carnival. But the carnival of Bonaparte is not like that of the common herd of kings. In the amusements around him he can digest greater plans; and whilst he is putting his Italian dominions into order, he will be preparing those arrangements which are to raise new kingdoms. If, among his other plans, he should reduce the Pope to a level with other ecclesiastics, however mortifying it may be to many false protestants in this country, we shall rejoice that his tyranny has, in one point at least, had a good direction. A Bourbon still retains his seat in Sicily; but Bonaparte will scarcely permit that island to be free from his yoke. The new year will unite it to the throne of Naples.

In this age for revolutions a new one is expected every day. It is not to be wondered at, that speculation has looked forward to Spain for new matter to satisfy curiosity. Various rumours have been spread respecting its king and the state of its provinces. It is well known that a large body of Spaniards has been marched into Germany; and it is said, that their place is to be supplied with French. Every one knows to what a state Spain has been brought by the wretched system prevailing in that country. The finest regions are depopulated by bigotry and superstition. Its inquisition and its priests have done more mischief than a very ferocious army. No wonder then that the rumour of revolution is received as plausible. There can be no solid attachment between a government and a people, where the vilest species of espionage, the espionage of priestcraft, prevails. But still it may be asked, on what grounds France is to interfere. The court of Spain has been submissive to all its decrees, and no change can possibly render that country more subservient to its views. Still we cannot say what Providence may have in view. Of this we may be sure, that it could never be intended, that so fine a country should be subjected to so vile a priesthood; and if institutions against God and Nature cannot be subdued by reason and wisdom, it is not extraordinary that extraneous force should be called in to destroy them. There is something so abominably wicked in every species of

intolerance, when practised by men professing to be Christians, that no persons are so fit to correct them as men without any religion at all.

France, in this strange system of things, is the prominent feature. Paris is the centre, and thence emanate the laws which govern Europe. The grand point, we suppose, in this country, which occupies its cabinet, is the war with England; but this does not occupy, and much as it may mortify our vanity, it has never much occupied the attention of the Emperor. He had greater objects in view, and in these he knew that England could do him little injury. He has made himself master of the Continent; but his dominion does not extend to the walls of Constantinople. In the mean time he expects to ruin this country without striking a blow. He is determined to destroy that commerce by which alone he supposes us to exist. He banishes us by his decree from the Continent. An Englishman cannot now land any where, excepting Sweden, without being under his controul. The idea is great in the conception, not easy in the execution: and if we could be driven from all intercourse with the Continent, other powers would be at least tolerated in carrying the produce of one country from another, and the Emperor of France might be found himself to break his own edicts.

We have met his schemes in a new way. There is vigour in our measures, what it will end in no one knows. The last month has seen our decrees, which must shackle the commerce of the world in such a manner, that it is impossible this state of things will last long. Bonaparte says nothing English shall be landed on the Continent. We say nothing but English shall be landed on the Continent. Since you are determined to enter into a new species of warfare, we will do the same; and the neutral powers, much as we pity them, must take the consequence. You may take some of our ships, but no sale in your harbours shall be valid; if we meet them on the seas, it matters not in whose hands they are, they again become English, either by becoming a prize from an enemy, or a restitution of property from a friend. These are grand points at issue. That the rational mind cannot contemplate them without horror is evident, but it is like most other points, where men are governed by inordinate passion, not by reason. The world is in a state of confusion, We say that we are right in all our claims, and we will not give them up. France says we will not allow your claims, and you shall give them up. By relaxing, we apprehend, that our naval superiority is gone for ever; by persisting, Bonaparte thinks that he shall obtain his ends, since the commercial men, and the manufacturers, however pleased they may be with war, whilst their schemes are going forward successfully, will make terrible outcries, when the war comes home to their own feelings; when there is a stagnation of commerce; when manufactures are at a stand; when taxation increases; and the means of meeting its burdens decreases.

This is no party question. It is a question of nation against nation. We are all concerned in it, whether this man or that man was minister; and however inconvenient it may be to us, the question must now be decided. A new system has originated on the Continent, new schemes are forming for the seas. Whatever may be the result, we should not at all fear for our own country, if the industry of its inhabitants should be permitted in the end to meet it. We have zealous rivals on the seas without war; and America will of itself introduce an alteration, greater than any meditated by Bonaparte.

What will be the effect of the decrees on America time must shew. At first every thing will be in our favour: ships from all quarters will be seen in our ports, and it must be some time before Europe can cope with our fleets. But let it be recollected, that the Romans beat the Carthaginians at last at sea, and that dominion is not secure which depends on the end of a cable. How much is mankind to be pitied, that, with the best religion that can be devised for its good, there is no mean of making its precepts to be felt: that Christians are not sufficiently numerous in either of the contending countries to come forward and to address the combat-

ants—Ye are brethren; why do ye this wrong to each other? The world is large enough for the exertions of both of you. The trade between your two countries would enrich you both more in one year, than ye can acquire by your swords and ships in twenty. Give rest to humanity. Heal the wounds of Europe. Is it becoming Christians, is it becoming men, that war should last for ever?

These thoughts will suit a few in the closet, and for these few we write. The madness of the multitude must take its own course; and He, who setteth bounds to the raging of the sea, will find means to dissipate the evils arising from inordinate ambition and mean-spirited selfishness. We are not without hope, that an attempt at peace has been made. A flag of truce has arrived, bearing a messenger from Austria, who is supposed to be the mediator upon this occasion. This is the only power of Europe which could undertake such a task with propriety: but, however much we may desire peace, however we may deprecate the horrors of war, we would not have it concluded under such auspices, without every reasonable precaution, that both parties should be seriously inclined to peace; that it should be a peace, not an armed truce, which might revive in a future time all the horrors of war, and render the evils to the present generation at no distant period greater than those which they now endure. The great questions which agitate the world must be set at rest. But we cannot presage that the time is near at hand, when the wolf shall lie down with the lamb, and the lion eat straw like the ox.

Among other singularities which time produces, we may notice the change in our alliances. America is held by a slender thread, and the Canadas are prepared for defence, in case of a rupture with the United States. The defence will probably be unavailing, as we shall not have a sufficient disposeable force to meet the troops that can be brought into the field against us in that quarter. Where are we to look then for new alliances? Europe rejects us; Africa listens to the remonstrances of the Grand Signor. One island opens its arms to us, and this island is governed by an emperor. The emperor of Hayti covets our friendship; he desires nothing better than an alliance offensive and defensive with us. He will take our manufactures, and in return load our ships with coffee and sugar. Here is a new source of trade, but how will it agree with the views of our West India planters? The alliance, we understand, has not yet been formed; but humanity would rejoice, that our brethren, whose colour is black, are so far raised in the scale of civilised life, as to be represented by an ambassador at the Court of St. James's. Very extensive orders, we understand, are executing, or have been executed, for the Court of Hayti; and, it is said, that a convoy is to accompany the ships destined for that kingdom. The trade may, we are persuaded, be carried on without any treaty of alliance or any treaty of commerce; and perhaps the time may come, when kingdoms will see the futility of the latter, and instead of entering into wars upon such subjects, leave each other to form what regulations they please on the admission of goods or persons into their kingdoms. It will then be at each person's private risk, whether he ventures his person or property under the safeguard of any power but that to which he is a natural subject; and as commerce has a much greater tendency to preserve and encourage the principle of honour than any other profession or occupation, we do not doubt that merchants left to themselves, would accommodate themselves to the regulations of each kingdom with great facility, and trade, unprotected and unadjusted by cabinet details, would flourish for the benefit of all parties.

At home, the arrival on our coasts of the prince who claims to be king of France, occasioned no small sensation among the emigrants from that country, and, it is said, some embarrassments among ministers. There cannot be a doubt of the general disposition in this country to give relief and protection to an unfortunate prince, without entering at all into the circumstances which might have driven him from his country, unless those circumstances attached disgrace to his name. It does not appear that the unfortunate exile has by any means

lost his claims, which originate in distress; but the greatest care is necessary, that, in relieving distress, we should not involve a kingdom in a quarrel with which it has no concern. France was formerly governed by kings; it has chosen to be no longer under that species of government. Under a new form it has made great acquisitions to its power. The individual in question had left the kingdom, when he certainly had no claim to the throne of that kingdom, as there existed two persons between him and the actual possession of the crown. He now claims, it is said, the title of king, but we do not see how it can possibly be recognised at our Court. We never heard of an ambassador from Louis XVII. to mention his ascension on the throne of France, nor of an ambassador from a Louis XVIII. to notify the death of Louis XVII. Without these formalities, it is impossible that, if we did acknowledge the claims of any person to the title of king of France, he could be received at our Court with the marks of distinction belonging to that title. He must live here as a private person entitled to hospitality, but to no more. The French have exercised exactly the same right as this nation did, when it allowed William III. to sit upon its throne, and afterwards limited the succession to the Brunswick family; and, however we may lament the reduced state of an unfortunate prince, we must not deny to a kingdom the right of legislating for itself. The French emigrants have paid respects to their head, but their number is much diminished; and the splendor of the imperial throne of France forbids us to entertain any strong hopes of the princely fugitive ever being in possession of the palaces erected by his ancestors.

The greater part of the Portugal merchants have returned to this country, bringing with them as much of their property as circumstances would permit. The ills attending the breaking up of such establishments may easily be conceived. They will not easily be renewed. These are evils originating in man; the elements have sufficient in store, without our adding to their number. A terrible and most extraordinary storm has spread its work of devastation on our shores. In this storm great part of our plunder and our men from Copenhagen suffered considerable loss; the extent of it is not publicly known, but there is great reason to believe, that, on balancing the accounts, a much greater number of lives were lost by us in this melancholy expedition than by the Danes; and it may be justly doubted, whether the plunder seized by us will by any means pay the expenses of the expedition.

General Whitlocke is returned from Buenos Ayres. On his arrival, it was reported that he was put under arrest, but this was soon found to be a false report. It was then said, that there would be a military enquiry. What will be done it is very easy to conjecture. If a mode of screening defeated commanders were to take place in our navy, we should lose the boasted confidence we have in our wooden walls. The accounts that have come to England from Liniers, make an enquiry into the whole of the transaction indispensably necessary, that the character of Englishmen may not be depressed with a people of such high honour as the Spaniards.

As we have alluded to the extraordinary trial now in Doctors' Commons, relative to the aged clergyman Mr. Stone, our readers will naturally expect to know in what state of forwardness it is. The proceedings of an ecclesiastical court are proverbial. A greater evil can scarcely befal a man than to be entangled in such proceedings, in which every thing is opposite to the ordinary feelings of an Englishman. We understand, that Mr. Bishop, the king's procurator-general, who is the prosecutor upon this occasion (a circumstance, by the way, which we cannot fail at all times to put our readers in mind of, and which we cannot reconcile with the decorum due to the character of the established church, and of a clergyman in it), Mr. Bishop has delivered in his list of witnesses, and several of them have been examined. Mr. Stone also, we understand, gives himself no concern at all in this matter; but he has published a letter justifying his conduct,

and upon the grounds similar to those advanced by the Rev. Mr. Fellowes, in his Manual of Piety, a work which we recommend to our readers, and which, in our opinion, contains the true protestant doctrine of the Church of England on the preaching of its ministers;—a doctrine, it seems, not well understood, either by the clergy or the people of this country.

APOLLONIAN CRITIC.

"SEMPER FIDELIS"

1. "*Shore Boat Hoy*," a favourite ballad, sung by Mr. Incledon at private concerts, composed with an accompaniment for the piano-forte, by John Whitaker. 1s. 6d.
2. "*My poor dog Tray*," or, the Irish Harper's Lamentation: a favorite ballad, written by the author of the "Pleasures of Hope;" composed with an accompaniment for the piano-forte, by John Whitaker.—1s. 6d.
3. "*'Tis nothing but Love:*" composed with an accompaniment for the piano-forte, by John Whitaker. 1s. 6d.
4. "*Had I a Cave on some far distant shore*," written by Robert Burns; composed with an accompaniment for the piano-forte, by John Whitaker. 1s. 6d.

AS a Composer, we have long considered Mr. Whitaker second only to Mr. Shield; and some of his songs indeed are not even second to him. How truly mortifying is it to see our stage occupied (to the almost exclusion of such men) by wretched driveilers, who are alike destitute of a single spark of genius, and shamefully ignorant of the rules of composition. What will our readers think of the *modesty* of one of these leaden composers, who rules with "resistless sway" one of our stages, and has considerable influence with the other, when we inform them, (and can assure them that it is really a fact) that he is so egregiously ignorant of that science by which he realizes many hundreds a year, that he actually does not know how to correct an error in one of his compositions, (*compositions! !* good lack!) even when pointed out to him. On a recent occasion, when very busy in *composing* (would to Galen! that he *composed cathartics* for *himself*, rather than *music* for the *public*), a musical acquaintance, possessing more knowledge than himself, called upon him. When Mr. —— shewed him the overture to a new piece, that he was preparing for Drury-lane Theatre, and requested his opinion upon it; when, in the very third bar, this friend pointed to a very gross error. This sapient Son of Apollo, however, though the error was thus shewn to him, positively did not know *how* to correct it, but putting a pencil into his friend's hand, said, "Do set it right, there is a good fellow, for upon my soul! I do not know how." So much for modern theatrical composers (*composers!* hah! hah! hah!). But no, we will not laugh; indeed it is not a laughing matter, to see such men as Shield and Whitaker in a measure excluded from our theatres, to make room for such insufferable blockheads. "I would that such fellows were e'en sent to Coventry," aye, or to *Dublin*, or any where else, so that we poor Londoners were not pestered with them.

The above four admirable songs will by no means derogate from Mr. Whitaker's justly-earned celebrity.—Upon the three first we can bestow our most unqualified approbation. With the exception of the "Mariner's Compass," (by the same author) and the "Post Captain," by Shield, "Shore Boat Hoy" is as excellent a nautical song as any with which we are acquainted. "My poor dog Tray" is a beautiful ballad in the Irish style, in which style Mr. Whitaker certainly has no rival. "Had I a Cave" is a ballad in the Scottish style, of uncommon merit. But in the last bar of it, there is something in the accent which we confess does not please our ear. We are aware that Mr. Whitaker's object was to preserve his rhythm, but in our opinion *accent* is of equal importance with rhythm, indeed in some cases greater, as in the instance before us.

We cannot dismiss these songs

without noticing the extraordinary beauty and elegance of their symphonies, particularly of those to "My poor dog Tray," and "Had I a Cave."

T.

The Vocal Magazine, No. 8, consisting of Canzonets, Madrigals, Songs, Duets, Trios, Quartets, Quintets, Glees, &c. composed by Joseph Kemp. 3s. 6d.

Mr. K. in his "Address to the Public," on the wrapper of this publication, dwells much on the *arduous task* he has imposed upon himself, in furnishing the musical world with 12 pages of his crotchets and quavers monthly, which he has the modesty to call *a magazine*, and for which he charges *only* 3s. 6d. He boasts much of the *spirit* with which certain critics (or *would-be* critics) have said the work has been conducted, and lays full claim to the "*no mean praise*" which they have been graciously pleased to award him. (Perhaps it should have been *no-meaning praise.*) Mr. K. takes much merit to himself, in that he has not *puffed* his work into notice. Now, be it known to Joseph Kemp, and all others whom it may concern, that his Address "*to the Public*," notwithstanding the *fertility of invention* and *versatility of talent*, which that polite good-natured gentleman the Reviewer of Music in the "*Cabinet*" has so liberally ascribed to Mr. K. is (whether he is *aware* of it or not) a real and indubitable puff, not the puff *oblique*, but the puff *direct*, which stares one full in the face. The author tells us further in his *Address*, that before he began his work, "he was aware" that it was necessary he should be "a good Composer," and that he should possess "that versatility of talent which rarely falls to the lot of one man." So much for the author's modesty. The present number of his work contains, *Within this green and flow'ry cell*, a quartet; *Now the French are prepared*, a song; and, *Willow, Willow*, a ballad. The melody of the quartet is certainly pleasing, and, generally speaking, the different parts are so disposed as to produce a good effect. But when an author presumes to arrogate to himself that superior merit which Mr. K. has taken the liberty to do, we have a right to expect that his works shall be at least correct; whereas, in the present number, he has inserted passages so grossly erroneous, that a mere beginner, who has had only a few lessons in thorough-bass, must instantly detect them. In the first page of the quartet there is a consecution of *fifths* between the tenor and the bass, and such a consecution as cannot be tolerated by any known rule in the science of music; and lest we should not be disposed to believe the author in earnest, when he takes the liberty thus to bid defiance to the laws of harmony, the same passage is repeated in the fourth page of the same piece. Let him write correctly, and we will then give him the credit of being a good composer: till then we must withhold our praise. As to the song, there is little in it of originality; not much to blame, less to praise. The ballad is something better, but the music of it is quite common-place, and nearly a copy of what has been set to the same words long ago.

Z.

The Mischievous Bee, a favorite song, sung by Miss Duncan, in the comedy of *Time's a Tell-tale*, performed at the Theatre-Royal, Drury-lane, written by H. Siddons, esq. composed by Michael Kelly. Price 1s. 6d.

More crotchets from Michael Kelly!! Time indeed, Mr. K. is a tell-tale, and it sometimes tells strange tales; it has ere now told of musicians who have held themselves forth to the world as great *Composers*, and it has at last discovered, that their best operas, songs, ballads, &c. have been either borrowed or stolen, or both. It has told of some who employ others to *compose* for them, but contrive for themselves to reap the harvest both of profit and fame, by putting their own names as the authors: as for instance, composed by M. K— or T. W— or any other Gentleman, now or late of his Majesty's Chapel Royal, or of St. Paul's Cathedral, or Organist of, &c. &c. &c. We do not say that such is the case with Mr. K. but that *such things have been*. The song before us has certainly a pleasing melody, and is well adapted to the piano-forte, but we think it has not a strict claim to originality. The words are translated

from Anacreon, and possess (as a translation) considerable merit. Z.

Love is killed by Beauty's Scorn.—A favourite duet, with an accompaniment for the piano-forte, composed by H. Denman. 1s.

We had occasion, in one of our former numbers, to speak favourably of one of Mr. D.'s duets, viz. *Hail lovely May*; and to say the least, we cannot say less, than that we are equally pleased with his present performance. The vocal parts are well harmonized, and truly scientific: and the accompaniment well arranged, with one exception, which occurs at the close of the first performance of the last line, and which we conceive must have originated from the engraver having left out a single note in the accompaniment. We have no doubt but that this duet will meet a favorable reception. Z.

BOOKS PUBLISHED NOVEMBER 1807.

☞ *As this Department will be of great Importance to* AUTHORS *and* BOOKSELLERS, *as well as to Literature in general, it is requested that* NOTICES *of Works may be forwarded as early as possible (free of Postage), which will be regularly inserted.*

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GENERAL View of the Agriculture of the County of Devon; drawn up for the consideration of the Board. By C. Vancouver. 8vo. 15s.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of George Morland, with remarks on his works. By G. Dawe. 8vo. 12s.

BOTANY.

An Introduction to Physiological and Systematical Botany. By J. E. Smith. 14s.

CHEMISTRY.

A Dictionary of Chemistry and Mineralogy; with an account of the processes employed in the chemical manufactures, and various useful tables. By A. and C. R. Aikin. 2 vol. 4to. 3l. 13s. 6d.

DRAMA.

Time's a Tell Tale; a Comedy, in five acts. By H. Siddons, Esq. Performed at Drury-lane. 2s. 6d.

The Dramatic Mirror; containing the History of the Stage, including biograpical accounts of dramatic writers from 1660 to 1807. By T. Gilleland. 2 vol. 1l. 1s.

HISTORY.

An Account of the Siege, Bombardment, and Capitulation of Copenhagen. By F. L. Sommer. To which is affixed, a Danish admonition upon the author's narrative, a list of the Danish ships, &c. 1s.

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The Spirit of Marine Law; or, Compendium of the Statutes relating to the Admiralty; being an abridgement of the Acts relative to Navigation. Vol. 2. By J. J. Maxwell. 8vo. 9s.

The Trial of J. Ratford, one of the British Seamen who were taken out of the American frigate Chesapeake when searched by the Leopard; in which the grounds of the present dispute between Great Britain and America are seen in the clearest and most authentic manner. 1s.

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A Narrative of the Expedition to, and storming of, Buenos Ayres, by the British Army, commanded by Lieut.-General Whitelocke. By an Officer. 1s. 6d.

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The Testimony of the Spirit of God in the Faithful; a Sermon, preached July 1, 2, 3, at the Visitation of the Archdeacon of Berkshire. By the Rev. A. Onslow. 1s.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Communications of "Mr Hawkins" we are compelled to decline.

"J. G." will perceive that we have availed ourselves of one of his favours; the other is too incorrect. The last stanza is *comic* rather than *elegiac*.

The Communication of "J. E." being the first number of a projected periodical paper, we must necessarily reject; for "J. E." will perceive that we have already commenced a series of Essays, under the title of the Contemplatist. Any favours, however, from our Correspondents, in the form of Essays, if they be found worthy, will gladly be inserted as a number of the Contemplatist.

A Correspondent, who signs himself "Viator," writes to us from the *Woolpack Inn, St. Alban's*; and, were we to judge from his communication, we should shrewdly suspect that Shakspeare's "Devil," alias *Wine*, was playing the better part in his head when he wrote it. It appears that he took offence at our review of Mr. Card's History of Charlemagne, in our last number, which he considers as "harsh and severe;" and therefore he sat down after dinner, while the horses were putting-to, and the passengers paying their reckoning, to read our Magazine, and kindly made out an "errata" for us. He tells us, that ours is the most "vulgar and ungrammatical Magazine" that is published: be it so: but assertion is not proof. However Viator attempts to support this opinion by example; and out of about twenty which he adduces, one half are mere errors of the press, such as "wakened" for "weakened," &c. and nearly all the rest the arbitrary corrections of his own mind. In a few cases he is certainly right; and if Viator will shew us, that any Magazine or Review now published, will bear the test of verbal criticism for two pages together, we will then consent that our's is shamefully incorrect. It is folly or malignity to attempt to draw a comparison between a magazine, which is the work of many individuals, of accidental correspondents residing in the country, and which is necessarily hurried through the press that it may be ready for publication at a given hour; it is, we repeat it, folly or malignity, to compare such a work with a volume which has been deliberately written, deliberately given to the world by a Master of Arts, an historian, and a pseudo rival of Gibbon! But to bring the matter closer; since Viator has caught this critical acumen from our review of Mr. Card's book, to have been just, he should have confined himself to that review, and not have hunted through anonymous contributions. Could he have detected the writer of that review of false grammar or vulgarity of expression, we would have given him leave to exult: but he has only cavilled at the words "abstract" and "availability." With regard to the former, if he refer to Johnson, he will find his *own* error; and, as to the latter, without referring to any dictionary at all, its frequent use may certainly authorize it in the columns of a magazine which *do not* aspire to rival Gibbon. Viator says we shall hear from him again; we shall be glad so to do, and shall receive his *corrections* with thanks, even though we cannot applaud their *motive* or the *manner* in which they are conveyed.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the City Dispensary, from the 20th October, to the 20th November, 1807.

Catarrhus	16
Phthisis Pulmonalis	5
Asthma	3
Cynanche	4
Rheumatismus	6
Febris	4
Paralysis	4
Dyspepsia	8
Hypochondriasis	6
Diarrhœa	8
Menorrhagia	6
Amenorrhœa	5
Leucorrhœa	4
Hydrops	5
Morbi Cutanei	5
Asthenia	19
Morbi Infantiles	8

——— Thus winter falls,
A heavy gloom oppressive o'er the world,
Thro' Nature shedding influence malign,
And rouses up the seeds of dark disease.
THOMSON.

THE operation of heat is essential to the preservation of life in all organized bodies. With respect to the human race, the range of temperature favourable to health is probably between the 32d and 80th degrees of the scale of Fahrenheit, and, generally speaking, the middle point between these is the most favourable to health. But, in proportion as the temperature recedes, that is, if it sinks below 32 degrees, or rises above 80, it becomes injurious to health, and destructive to life. By several wise provisions in the economy of nature, however, and especially from habit, individuals are enabled to bear considerable variations of temperature without much injury.

As the temperature induced in the animal body by the production of heat, in the process of respiration, is, in the healthful state, from 96 to 100 degrees, and as the medium which we inhabit is always below that temperature, it is plain that we do not receive heat from the surrounding atmosphere, nor from any other substance, unless it is of a higher temperature than our bodies; and, as to preserve the healthful state, it is not necessary that the temperature of the medium in which the body is placed should be above 60 degrees, it is equally plain that the body requires no additional supply of heat from external substances. Hence it follows, that the beneficial or injurious effects derived from the temperature of the atmosphere arise from the surrounding substances abstracting in too great or too low a degree the matter of heat from the system.

Thus the operation of such external heat upon the body is only negative. But the visible effects which variations of temperature produce upon all organized substances, compel us to rank external heat among those agents which operate upon the body. These effects are obviously stimulating.—Numberless facts support this position. The diminished temperature at the close of autumn, and during winter, seems to extinguish life in almost all the vegetable kingdom. The cheering rays of the sun in the returning spring re-excite the action of the vegetable fibre—the sap rises—and new parts are evolved. Something similar to this, is observed in those animals who remain in a torpid state during winter, and who revive with the increased temperature of spring. And the experience of each individual of the human race sufficiently testifies the genial influence of heat in promoting action in the organization of the body. Besides, direct experiment points out that the action of heat is not only necessary to the beginning of the phenomena of life, but that the hatching process may even be accelerated by an increase of temperature within a certain degree. Thus the evolution of the tadpole, from the ovum of the frog, is hastened by an increase of temperature. In like manner, the evolution of the chick is accelerated by placing the eggs in a temperature somewhat higher than that communicated by the parent animal.

Such, however, is the structure of the animal organization, that to preserve the vigorous and healthful state, the matter of heat must be applied to it only in a certain proportion. There

is, as we have already said, a range of temperature favourable to life, and the middle point of this range, i. e. from 55 to 60 degrees, seems most conducive to the vigour of the system. The extremes of climate in the habitable world are equally unfavourable to the perfection of the animal and to the healthful state. But, at a medium temperature, the surplus of that heat which is perpetually evolving in the respiratory process is duly carried off; and there seems to be at this point a happy proportion established between the action of heat and the animal fibre. In proportion, however, as the degree of temperature recedes from this point, we have reason to infer that it becomes injurious, because debility is induced by the extremes of heat and cold. Now, if this effect follows either extreme, every degree of deviation from the middle point, generally speaking, must be proportionally injurious. And injurious effects would certainly follow every deviation from this middle point, were it not for those wise provisions in the economy of nature already noticed; by which the body can accommodate itself to a very considerable range of temperature.

The effects of heat, however, are like those of all other necessary stimuli. When it operates in too great a proportion, debility succeeds; and when abstracted in too great a degree, a deranged or weakened state inevitably follows. Thus, in the latter case, "winter falls a heavy gloom oppressive o'er the world—and rouses up the seeds of dark disease."

Let the knowledge of this fact operate as a seasonable warning. The atmosphere is cold and loaded with moisture.

"Deep-ting'd and damp, and congregated clouds,
And all the vapoury turbulence of heaven
Involve the face of things."

The whole community is in danger—but especially the valetudinary and the predisposed to disease—the votaries of fashion and the naked poor. The two last classes are actually starved from a deficiency of clothing. How merciful would the former gift the latter with some of the coverings which fashion forbids them to wear.

J. HERDMAN.

Old Broad-Street,
Nov. 23d, 1807.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

London.

LORD-MAYOR'S DAY.—Mr. Alderman Ainslie being the Lord Mayor Elect for the present year, and Mr. Charles Smith and Mr. Richard Phillips, chosen Sheriffs, on Monday Nov. 9, the day was celebrated according to annual custom.

The present Sheriffs are unremittingly employed in endeavouring to effect the following important objects:—

The entire cleansing of all the prisons under their control, and the adoption of other means to improve the condition of the prisoners, particularly that of affording them more advantageous employments.

The establishment of a Benevolent Fund for the relief of persons in distress, who fall under their official cognizance; and which is also to be applied to the discharge of persons imprisoned for small debts, as well as those who have been confined for trivial or first offences, by paying their fees, which would otherwise detain them. A temporary provision is also to be afforded from this fund to persons discharged from confinement, who have no means of immediate subsistence.

The regulation of Lock-up Houses, with a view to prevent extortion or improper conduct on the part of officers. In future a printed placard is to be affixed in each of these houses, containing quotations from the different Acts of Parliament which relate to their management and charges.

The correction of the Freeholders' List, for the purpose of obtaining able and independent Juries; a reform in the practice of striking special Juries; and the immediate discharge of persons relative to whom the

Grand Jury have thrown out the bills of indictment.

Besides these, a variety of subordinate objects are in agitation, calculated to promote the ends of justice, without any improper interference in its progress.

Married.] At St. George's church, by the Rev. Dr. Ridley, brother-in-law of the Lord Chancellor, Lord Monson, to Lady Sarah Savile, only daughter of the Earl and Countess of Mexborough.—At Lambeth church, Thomas Cory Hawkes, esq. of Oakhampton, Devon, to Miss Eliza Sophia Hay, of Durham-place, Lambeth.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, J. Newton, esq. to Miss Skinner, daughter of the late alderman Skinner.

Died.] In Queen Anne-street, R. Hussey, esq. only brother of the late Earl Beaulieu, K.G. By the death of this gentleman, an estate in Ireland, of 14,000l. per annum, devolves on Lord Sydney Godolphin, a minor, brother to the Duke of Leeds. This valuable estate was contested in Chancery for many years by the late Mr. Hussey. The mansion-house in Dover-street, and the rich and valuable gold and silver services of plate Lord Sydney was suffered to possess without any legal investigation.—In the 80th year of his age, J. Brooke, esq. of Rathbone-place. This gentleman was well known to the chief wits of his time, and was particularly intimate with Johnson, Garrick, Churchill, Wilkes, Lloyd, Murphy, &c. &c. as well as with most of the *bon vivans* of his early days, though his own habits were always very temperate. He possessed considerable literary talents, which were chiefly exercised in numberless political pamphlets, prologues, epilogues, songs, &c. This gentleman conducted the North Briton, after it was relinquished by Wilkes, till the final termination of that once popular work.—At her house, Queen-square, Westminster, Mrs. Frances Reynolds, sister to the late Sir Joshua Reynolds.—Aged 65, Thomas Dicey, esq. of Clay-brook-hall, in Leicestershire, and of Bow Church-yard, London.—J. H. Bateman, esq. record-keeper of the High Court of Chancery.—At his house in Rutland-court, Charter-house-square, aged 79, the Rev. M. Raine, vicar of St. John's, Stanwick, and rector of Kirby Wiske, Yorkshire, and diocese of Chester.—John Eveligh, esq. of St. Thomas's-square, Hackney, in the 95th year of his age, father to Brigadier-general Eveligh, of the royal engineers.—At his house at Highbury, Mr. Abraham Newland. This respectable character was elected a Clerk in the Bank on the 25th February, 1747, and appointed chief cashier on the 8th Jan. 1778. He had entered his 78th year. For some time past his health was visibly on the decline, and finding that his strength would not permit him to execute the functions of his office with his usual celerity and correctness, he resigned his situation a few weeks ago, and was succeeded by Mr. Hase. Ever since the period of his resignation he became daily more exhausted, and was thoroughly prepared for his approaching dissolution. He would often say, that before Christmas he would finish his earthly career. His last moments were not attended with the least symptom of pain. Had Mr. Newland survived a little longer, he would have been in possession of the plate assigned him by the Governor and Directors of the Bank of England, as a mark of their esteem for the faithful discharge of his duty. Mr. Newland's relations are very distant, and to them, it is presumed, he has left all his property, to the amount of about 70001. per annum.—*(A further account of this gentleman in our next.)*

GAZETTE LETTERS.

A supplement to the London Gazette, published on Sunday, November 1, contains an extract of a dispatch from Lord Cathcart to Lord Castlereagh, relative to the evacuation of Copenhagen, dated Oct. 21. It commences with stating, that, as no sort of infraction of the capitulation had been made by the Danes, who, on the contrary, acted most honourably in the strict and literal fulfilment of their engagement; with a view to the fulfilment of the articles of the capitulation on our part, it was decided to commence the embarkation of the army on Tuesday the 18th instant.

On account of unfavourable weather, the embarkation of the troops

war prevented till the 20th in the morning, when it is observed, no troops of the enemy appeared, and there was no concourse of inhabitants. People of all ranks in the city, in the villages, and on the public road, were extremely civil. Had any disturbance been intended, or had any been accidentally excited, the embarkation would have been equally secure from insult, the place selected being open and level, and out of the range of fire from the Crown Battery or citadel, but commanded by his Majesty's light ships of war.

The brow, or stage itself, from which the troops embarked, was judiciously and ingeniously contrived by Sir Home Popham, to answer equally the purposes of embarkation and defence.

A small vessel, a praam, and a floating battery, were fastened successively to each other on the beach; the two first being planked over, and the last beyond them having several guns of large calibre prepared for action in an oblique direction, and manned by seamen.

The flat boats drew up on the two sides of the praam, and the gun-boats, which also received troops, were placed beyond the floating battery, so that, as soon as the brigade of artillery was embarked, the troops marched to their boats, and the whole put off to their respective ships; after which the floating battery and praam were destroyed.

Admiral Gambier's letter in the same Gazette, repeats the circumstances attending the evacuation and embarkation, and gives the following recapitulation:

In the space of six weeks, 16 sail of the line, nine frigates, 14 sloops of war and smaller vessels, besides gun-boats, have been fitted for sea, and all the large ships laden with masts, spars, timber, and other stores, from the arsenal, from whence also 92 cargoes have been shipped on board transports, and other vessels chartered for the purpose, the sum of whose burthen exceeds twenty thousand tons. A considerable number of masts and spars have been put on board the Leyden and Inflexible, which were well adapted for this purpose, and some valuable stores on board his Majesty's ships; nor can I forbear to remark, that such was the emulation among the several ships of the fleet to which the Danish ships were respectively attached for equipment, that within nine days, 14 sail of the line were brought out of the harbour, although several of them underwent, in our hands, considerable repairs. Of the three ships on the stocks, two have been taken to pieces, and the useful part of their timbers brought away; and the third, being in a considerable state of forwardness, was sawed in various parts, and suffered to fall over.

The Admiral then pays some warm compliments to the officers and seamen in general, with a particular specification of the services of Admiral Keats and Sir Home Popham.

The Gazette of Saturday Nov. 7, contains his Majesty's order in council, for general reprisals against the ships, goods, and subjects of the king of Denmark, and grants letters of marque and reprisals. It previously states the cause for this order; viz. that "the king of Denmark has issued a declaration of war against his Majesty, his subjects, and people; and that his Majesty's anxious and repeated endeavours to obtain the revocation of such declaration had proved ineffectual."

Another order of his Majesty in council follows, stating, that

"Whereas France has taken forcible possession of certain territories and ports in Italy, and in the Mediterranean and Adriatic Seas, and has subverted their ancient governments, which, under her influence, are aiding in the execution of her hostile designs against the property, commerce, and navigation of his Majesty's subjects; and whereas divers acts, injurious to the just rights of his Majesty, and to the interests of his kingdom, have in consequence been committed,"—

Therefore, his Majesty in council has been pleased to order similar reprisals against the ships, goods, and inhabitants, of the territories and ports of Tuscany, the kingdom of Naples, the port and territory of Ragusa, and those of the Islands lately composing the Republic of the Seven Islands, and all other ports and places in the Mediterranean and Adriatic

Seas, which are occupied by the arms of France or her allies.

The Gazette of the 11th, and the Supplement to that of the 14th, contain the new regulations of trade and commerce with neutrals. The preamble to the latter runs as follows:

Whereas certain orders, establishing an unprecedented system of warfare against this kingdom, and aimed especially at the destruction of its commerce and resources, were, some time since, issued by the government of France, by which "the British Islands were declared to be in a state of blockade," thereby subjecting to capture and condemnation, all vessels, with their cargoes, which should continue to trade with his Majesty's dominions.

The order then declares, that all the ports and places of countries at war with his Majesty, and of countries which, though not at war, have excluded the British flag—and all the ports and places in the colonies of enemies, are to be subjected to the same restrictions in trade and navigation, as if they were actually blockaded in the most rigorous manner—and all trade in articles, the produce and manufacture of such countries and colonies, is to be deemed unlawful.

EXCEPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS.

1. Vessels and cargoes belonging to countries not restricted as above, may proceed from their own ports, either in Europe or America, to the enemy's colonies, or from those colonies to their own ports.

2. Vessels and cargoes of the above description, may also proceed from the free ports in our own colonies, under the usual circumstances, direct to the colonies of enemies, and from such colonies to such free ports.

3. Vessels and cargoes belonging to countries not at war with us, and clearing out under regulations to be prescribed, may proceed from any port or place in this kingdom—or from Gibraltar and Malta—or from any port belonging to our allies, to the place specified in their clearances.

4. Vessels and cargoes belonging to countries not at war with us may come from the ports restricted, as in the general order, direct to any of our European ports.

[These exceptions are not to protect enemies' property, or such as may be liable to capture and confiscation, from having entered into or departed from places *actually* blockaded.]

The commanders of ships of war and privateers are instructed to warn such vessels as have commenced their voyages prior to notice of this order, to discontinue such of them as are contrary to its provisions, and to proceed to some of our ports. And every vessel that shall neglect such warning, or that sails contrary to the order after a reasonable time allowed for notice, is liable to capture.

The order then recites, that French commercial agents, residing at neutral ports, have been in the habit of giving certificates called "Certificates of Origin," declaring the cargoes not to be the produce or manufacture of Great Britain; and concludes by ordaining, that all vessels with such documents, or any papers referring to them, shall be lawful prize.

In the second order it is declared:—

1. That any vessels belonging to countries at amity or in alliance with us, may import into this country from enemies' ports, such goods, wares, and merchandize, the produce and manufacture of countries at war with us, as are specified in the schedule of an Act of the 43d of his present Majesty, entitled "An Act to repeal the duties Customs," &c. &c. subject to the same regulations as have been in use with respect to such goods imported, according to the navigation laws when in force.

2. Such of these goods, &c. &c. as are authorized to be warehoused under an Act of the 43d of the King—and also all the articles that have been prohibited by law from being imported into this country, are to be reported for exportation to any country at amity with us.

3. Vessels that come to this country, Gibraltar, or Malta, in consequence of the warning or information mentioned in the first order, shall be permitted to report their cargoes for exportation, and may proceed to their original destination (unless unlawful, before the order), or to any port at amity with us, having received certificates from the collectors or comptrollers of customs, that they came as

above, and were permitted to sail under the appointed regulations; or, if these vessels should choose rather to import their cargoes, they are to be permitted to do so on the same terms, as if they had sailed after notice of the order, and in conformity to it.

4. All vessels arriving in the United Kingdom, Malta, or Gibraltar, pursuant to the order, shall be allowed to clear out to any port whatever specified in the clearance in respect to any articles, except sugar, coffee, wine, brandy, snuff, and tobacco. With respect to these articles only, they may clear out to such ports, and under such regulations, as his Majesty by any licence to be granted, may direct.

The third order recites that the sale of ships, by a belligerent to a neutral is, by France, considered illegal, and that a great part of the shipping of France and her allies has been protected by transfers, or pretended transfers.

It therefore ordains, that the sale, or pretended sale, of any vessel, now belonging to, or that may hereafter belong to an enemy, shall not change her character, or be considered as transferring the property; but that she shall be liable to capture, after a reasonable time allowed for notice of this order.

The following was published as an explanation of the above regulations:—

The Committee of Merchants, trading to America, met on Saturday the 21st. to receive the Report of the Special Committee, appointed to confer with the Board of Trade, on the subject of the late Orders of Council.—The following is the Report received on that occasion, which was ordered to be published, for the information of American traders in general:

"That American vessels cannot sail in any instance direct from the ports of the United States to any port of the enemy in Europe. American vessels may proceed from the ports of the United States to the ports of the colonies belonging to the enemy, and direct back to the ports of the United States. The Order does not prohibit them from going direct from the ports of this kingdom to the colonial ports in the West India islands belonging to the enemy; and it is not intended to prevent them proceeding from this kingdom, with colonial produce, to the enemy's ports, whenever Parliament shall have decided on the duties to be imposed on such exportation.—American vessels may continue to trade from the ports of this kingdom to the ports of the enemy, and from the ports of the enemy to this kingdom, and from the ports of his Majesty's Allies to the enemy's ports, but not from the enemy's ports to the ports of his Majesty's Allies direct, nor from America to the ports of his Majesty's Allies with colonial produce. There is reason to believe that an Order of Council will issue, regulating the periods at which notice shall be considered to have been received of the Orders in Council of the 11th inst. in the United States of America; by which regulation, vessels that shall have cleared or shall clear out from any port in America, before the 20th of January next, shall be considered to have cleared out before notice of the order; and vessels, which shall clear out between the 20th of January and the 10th of February, will be liable to be detained, subject to the question, whether they had began to be laden before notice had arrived at the port from whence they sailed. From the 10th of February, all American vessels will be considered as having begun to lade after notice, and will thereby be subject to the provisions of the aforesaid orders.

"Certificates of Origin will not be required to be delivered up which may be on board vessels which shall have sailed previous to the notice of this Order, at the port from whence they sailed.

"There is also reason to believe that no duty is intended to be laid on the re-exportation of any articles which are the produce of the soil of neutral nations, with the exception of cotton; and that the trade between this country and the ports of the enemy's colonies by Neutrals, will be regulated by licence, and confined to the export of British manufactures, until the meeting of Parliament; and that the trade between this country by Neutrals, with the colonies of the enemy in the West Indies and South America, will be placed on the same footing.

"JOHN GRAY, Sec."

FOREIGN EVENTS.

Denmark.

RENDSBURG, Nov. 6.—The following is a Copy of the Patent relative to the punishment of persons in Sleswick and Holstein, carrying on any Trade or Commerce with the enemies of the Country:—

"We, Christian VII. by God's grace, King of Denmark, Norway, &c. make known hereby, that as all trade and commerce between our enemies and the subjects of this country, has already been declared criminal, during the present war, by our Decree of the 9th of September last, we have thought proper to enact the following penalties against persons who may be found offending:—

"I. Any connection or correspondence with the subjects of Great Britain, though carried on by the means of a third person or party, shall be punished with severe imprisonment: but if the said correspondence shall have been carried on immediately between our subjects and the enemies of the country, the former shall be punished with death.

"II. Further, the goods, the objects of the said commerce, shall be confiscated, if found, but if not forthcoming, the criminals shall pay the value of them.

"III. Any person giving information of any such trade or commerce, shall, upon conviction of the parties accused, receive a reward from our Royal Treasury of from 50 to 100 rix dollars, for each offence, but which shall also be repaid by the party or parties convicted.

"IV. Over and above the reward specified in Section III. the informer shall be entitled to half the value of the property confiscated.

"All persons whom this may concern are hereby called upon to take notice.

"Given officially under our hand and seal, in our town and fortress of Rendsburg, Oct. 30, 1807.

(L. S.) "CHRISTIAN, Rex.
"MOSTENG,
"RANKAU."

Portugal.

The following was signed by the Prince Regent, on the 20th of October, and ordered to be published as under:—

PROCLAMATION.

"It having been my greatest desire to preserve within my dominions the most perfect Neutrality during the present War, upon account of the acknowledged good effects that result from it to the Subjects of this Crown; but it being impossible to preserve it any longer, and reflecting at the same time how beneficial a General Peace will be to humanity, I have judged it proper to accede to the cause of the Continent, by uniting myself to his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, and to his Catholic Majesty, in order to contribute, as far as may be in my power, to the acceleration of a Maritime Peace; wherefore I am pleased to order, that the ports of this Kingdom shall be immediately shut against the entry of all Ships of War and Merchant Vessels belonging to Great Britain.

"Given at the Palace of Mafra, the 20th of October, 1807, by order of the Prince Regent, our Sovereign.—That all Persons may have due notice, it is directed that this Edict be publicly affixed.

"J. F. LUDOVICE."

"Lisbon, Oct. 22, 1807.

Spain.

IMPORTANT DECREE,—issued from the Palace of San Lorenzo on the 30th ult. and addressed to the Governor of the Council ad Interim:

"C. R.

"God, who watches over his creatures, does not permit the consummation of atrocious deeds, when the intended victims are innocent.—Thus his omnipotence has saved me from the most unheard-of catastrophe.—My people, my subjects, all know my Christianity and settled habits. They all love me, and I receive from all of them proofs of their veneration—such as the conduct of the parent calls for from his children.—I lived persuaded of this felicity, and devoted to the repose of my family, when an unknown hand discovered the most atrocious and unheard-of conspiracy, which was carried on in my own palace, against my person.—My life, which has so often been in danger, was too long in the eyes *of my successor*, who, infatuated by prejudice, and alienated from every principle of Christianity that my paternal care and love had taught

him, had entered into a project to dethrone me. Informed of this, I thought proper to inquire personally into the truth of the fact, and surprising *him* in *my* room, I found in his possession the cypher of his correspondence, and of the instructions he had received from the vile conspirators.

"In consequence of this discovery, I immediately convoked the Governor and Council, in order that they might make the necessary inquiries; and the result has been the detection of several malefactors, whose imprisonment I have ordered; as also the arrest of my Son at his residence. This is an additional aggravation of the affliction I labour under; but, however painful to my feelings, it must be submitted to, as it is of the utmost importance to the suppression of such a conspiracy. At the same time that I direct the publication of this affair to my subjects, I cannot avoid expressing to them the regret by which I am agitated; but that regret will be alleviated by the demonstrations of their loyalty.

"You will take the proper measures to have this Decree circulated in due form. CHARLES R."

"By command of his Majesty, I transmit this Decree to your Excellency, in order that it may be duly promulgated.

"Signed by the Ministers, and addressed to all Viceroys, &c.

BULLETINS OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

[*Continued from page 367.*]

The *Eighty-seventh* Bulletin is dated Koningsberg, July 12. It states, that "The Emperor of France and Russia, after twenty days residence at Tilsit, where the Imperial palaces were in the same street, and at no great distance, took leave of each other with the greatest cordiality, at three o'clock in the afternoon of the 9th. The Journal, which contains an account of what passed between them, will be very interesting to both nations.

It also mentions, that "the number of Russians killed in the battle of Friedland amounts to 17,500, the prisoners to 40,000; 13,000 of whom have already passed through Koningsberg, 7000 remain sick in the hospitals, and the rest have been conducted to Thorn and Warsaw.—Orders have been issued to send them home to Russia without delay; 7000 have already returned again to Koningsberg. Those in France are to be formed into provisional regiments. The Emperor has ordered them to be cloathed and armed.

"The ratifications of the Treaty of Peace between France and Russia were exchanged at Tilsit on the 9th. The ratification of the Treaty of Peace between France and Prussia will be exchanged here this day."

It concludes with the following observations, after which follows the Treaty of Tilsit, consisting of thirty articles:

"After such events as these, one cannot but smile when the great English expedition is mentioned, and at the new frenzy which animates the King of Sweden. Besides, we may remark that the army of observation, between the Elbe and the Oder, is 70,000 strong, exclusive of the Grand Army, without including the Spanish divisions, which are now upon the Oder also. It was, therefore, necessary for England to have brought her whole force together, her soldiers, her volunteers, fencibles, &c. in order to have made a diversion of any interest. But when we take into our account, that England, under the present circumstances, has sent 6000 men to Egypt only to be slaughtered by the Arabs, and 7000 men to the Spanish West Indies, we can alone feel sentiments of pity for the extravagant avarice with which that cabinet is tormented.

"The peace of Tilsit puts an end to the operations of the army: notwithstanding this, all the Prussian coasts and ports will be shut against the English; and it is probable that the Continental blockade will not prove a mere sound.

"The Porte is included in the Treaty. The revolution which lately occurred at Constantinople, was an Anti-christian revolution, which has nothing in common with the policy of Europe."

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

BERKSHIRE.

AT a late meeting of the Proprietors of the intended Literary Institution at Reading, at the Town-Hall, it was unanimously resolved, that a proper situation for a Library and Reading-room should be procured, and other necessary arrangements made for its establishment, as soon as possible; and a committee for that purpose was appointed. A considerable addition has recently been made to the subscription, which now amounts to upwards of one hundred shares, at 30l. each.

Died.] At the Castle, Salt-hill, the Hon Wm. Bligh, second son of the Earl of Darnley. He had been removed from Eton to the above inn, for the greater convenience of attendance, and the accommodation of the Earl and Countess of Darnley, who remained with him until all hopes of recovery were over.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Died.] At Ely, Mr. George Apsey, youngest son of Wm. Apsey, esq. of that place. At the age of 14 years he weighed upwards of 15 stone; and at the time of his death, being in his 20th year, he weighed upwards of 22 stone. This young man, though of an extraordinary size, and of a gross habit, enjoyed exceeding good health until within a few hours of his death, which was occasioned by a mortification, proceeding from a rupture which was occasioned by a large piece of wood falling against him, a few weeks since, and which he took no notice of till a mortification ensued, and surgical assistance could be of no avail. Had his life been prolonged a few years, it is likely he would have equalled, if not exceeded, the great Mr. Lambert in size.

CUMBERLAND.

The citadel of Carlisle will soon lose its original appearance, and assume an aspect very different from its former state. In its ancient form, it consisted of two immense bastions, or round towers, connected by a rampart of considerable extent, pierced by embrasures and battlements. It could boast of little beauty or embellishments, and was altogether a grotesque piece of military architecture. A modern tourist says, "it was built by Henry VIII. and had the form of all his castles on the Hampshire and Kentish coasts." It will survive every vestige which marked its exterior as a fortification, and the walls and gates being to be removed, Carlisle will then retain little of the state which marked it a frontier town, and the castle will be the only building remaining to indicate the struggles which it formerly maintained against the rude assaults of the inhabitants of the sister kingdom.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Lonsdale, K.B. has presented the Rev. Mr. Hudleston, with an elegant set of communion plate, for the use of St. Nicholas's chapel, in Whitehaven. The flagon, chalice, and paten, are each of them ornamented with I.H.S. handsomely engraven within a radiated circle. The inside of the chalice (which is of the most beautiful shape) is richly gilt and burnished; and upon the flagon (which is nearly 12 inches in height, and of a most dignified and venerable appearance) is an embossed representation of the "Taking down from the Cross," capitally executed. In short, all the embellishments, if we may be allowed to use the word on such a subject, are of the most appropriate kind; and the whole speaks the taste, as well as the munificence of the noble donor.

DEVONSHIRE.

The Apiarian Society at Exeter, at their late sitting, have resolved, that a premium of the first rate shall next year again be given to the person who shall take from his apiary the greatest quantity of honey and wax without destroying the bees, leaving the colony equally heavy as on the first of May;—and that a like premium shall be divided between two or three cottagers, who shall, in like manner, take the value of the rent of their cottages. That a premium of the third rate shall be given to the resident gardener or servant of any nobleman or gentleman, who shall take the greatest quantity from his master's apiary; and a premium of the fourth rate shall be given

to the operator, who shall take the greatest quantity from those of his employer's; and that a reward of three pounds shall be given to the first person who shall convict any robber of an apiary in the year 1808.

HAMPSHIRE.

Died.] At Ringwood, Mr. T. Swetland, late partner with S. Tunks, esq. in the Ringwood and Hampshire bank.—At his house at Butt's Ash, on the borders of the New Forest, in the 68th year of his age, Thomas Moody, esq. one of the oldest lieutenants in the navy, superannuated with the rank of commander. He served as lieutenant in the ship with the late admiral Sir Charles Knowles, in all his actions in the West Indies, in the war which ended in 1748; and again in the succeeding war, until the admiral struck his flag in 1757; after which time he did not again go to sea.—At Gosport, after a short illness, aged 25, Captain Claringbould, of the West Kent militia.—Lieut. James Woodford, of his Majesty's gun-brig Cruizer, who was killed at Copenhagen in an engagement with the Danish block-ships, praams, &c. on the 23d of August. This truly brave and humane man was a native of Lymington. His first outset in life was on board the brig Peggy, in which he served an apprenticeship, to prevent being impressed. He there, like the immortal Cook, learned the duty and business of a sailor, so essentially necessary for every one who aspires to command. After serving his time, he continued some years as mate of several ships, and visited three quarters of the globe. He then got appointed master of his Majesty's sloop Daphne, and from thence master of the Andromeda, which ship was nearly lost in a dreadful gale, near Milford Haven, and saved by cutting all her masts away. He was then appointed to the Undaunted, and when that ship was in a nearly similar situation, the masts being torn by the board, Woodford desired to be slung in a rope, went over the ship's side, and cut away the wreck, at the risk of having his limbs torn off; this disaster happened in company with Admiral Christian, who was bound to the West Indies. The Undaunted came into Plymouth, and Woodford was ordered to take the Atlas to Portsmouth. He continued master of that ship some years, till she was ordered to Chatham, where she was cut down. He then was appointed to the Phœnix, which, after a very severe contest, took La Didon French frigate, of superior force. Capt. Baker, who commanded that ship, was sensible of his good conduct, and bore testimony in a certificate to the Admiralty. At that period, Lord Barham, to his everlasting honour be it said, rescinded an order, which prevented masters, let their claims be ever so great, from getting lieutenancies. Woodford, who was ever on the alert, aware of this, sent a memorial to the Admiralty, and also wrote to Lord Barham, forwarding certificates from Admiral Dodd, and the Captains he sailed with, who all gave him a character that did him credit. He was ordered to come to London; underwent an examination, passed, and had a lieutenant's commission sent him, with orders to join the Captain, of 74 guns. It is well known that this ship was nearly lost near the Land's End; and Lieut. Woodford, whose presence of mind was equal to his intrepidity, ventured to give his advice to his commander, which was well received, and, we believe, followed. A man who has been often in perils, is the most likely to extricate himself and others. On the Captain being paid off, he was appointed to the Cruizer. It is to be lamented that this meritorious officer did not first engage in his Majesty's service as midshipman, instead of master; for his active zeal was such, there can be little doubt that he would have procured a command, which might have given greater scope to his energy. No man was ever more attached to his king, or would have toiled more for his country. We cannot omit stating one more fact of this brave fellow, which conferred on him the highest honour, namely, the silver medal given by the Humane Society, and their thanks. This was occasioned by a friend inserting in the Salisbury paper, that on Mr. Woodford being told a midshipman had fallen overboard, he took off his coat, and though his boots were on, leaped out of the quarter-gallery of the Atlas, of 98 guns, and saved the sinking

youth. The Romans decreed a civic crown to him that saved the life of a citizen.——At Southampton, David Barclay, esq. late major of the late West Lowland regiment of fencibles. He was captain and paymaster of the late 76th or Macdonald's regiment of Highlanders, and was made prisoner at the surrender of York town in Virginia, in October 1781. He was one of the thirteen British captains who remained prisoners with the men, and who, in May 1782, had (in violation of the capitulation) lots cast for one of them to suffer death, in retaliation for an American captain (who was executed by some of the loyal refugees), when the lot fell upon captain Sir Charles Asgill of the guards, and involved him in the unfortunate situation he so long laboured under with so much honour and credit to himself. Captain Barclay had sometime before this period, the permission of Gen. Washington to go on parole to New York on the business of his regiment, and for the general benefit of the prisoners; but feeling himself bound in honour to take his chance with the rest of his brother captains, refused to avail himself of his previously obtained leave (though strongly urged so to do by them, and particularly by the American brigadier-general Hazew, who had then the charge of the prisoners), but remained, and stood the risk of the lot accordingly.

KENT.

Government is said to have entered into an agreement with Mr. Wadman, of Northfleet, for the purchase of his estate there, with the view of establishing a new dock-yard and depôt for the royal navy. This spot is well calculated for the excavation of docks, and has commanding grounds for the erection of batteries for their protection; while the depth of water there will obviate all the inconveniencies experienced from the want of it at Deptford and Woolwich.

Married.] At Maidstone, Mr. Robert Brisleden, the well-known court-keeper, aged 75, to the widow Burvill, aged 77, both of that place.

Died.] At his house, in the Cathedral precinct, Canterbury, the Rev. Joseph Price, B.D. vicar of Littlebourn.—At Cranbrook, aged 78, H. Troughton, esq. formerly of Fenchurch-street, London, but for upwards of fifty years an inhabitant of that town.—At Cranbrook, the Rev. Richard Podmore, nearly 80 years vicar of that parish.—At his seat at Wooton-court, aged 58, the Rev. Edward Tymewell Brydges, rector of Otterden and Wooton. Death was a release to him from a complication of bodily sufferings, which he bore with great patience and resignation. His fate in life was singular, and the severe litigation for the birthright of his ancestors, in which he was engaged for many years, preyed upon his mind, and materially injured the natural susceptibility of his frame. The Chandos claim, like the Douglas cause, must ever form a striking feature in the annals of litigation. He has left no children, but is succeeded by his brother, S. E. Brydges, esq. F.A.S. of Denton.——At Feversham, John Smith, esq. many years one of his Majesty's justices of the peace.—At Canterbury, aged 90, Mr. John Goodwin, formerly a quarter-master in the 3d dragoon guards. His habits were so singularly parsimonious, that he had secluded himself from the world nearly 14 years past, having never passed his threshold, nor suffered his window shutters to be opened during the whole time. He has left 50l. to the Kent and Canterbury hospitals.

LANCASHIRE.

Some most excellent manure has lately been discovered within the townships of Overton, Middleton, Heyton, and Heysham. Digging about three feet below the surface of the earth, and after taking off the soil and a stratum of blue clay, about two feet and a half in thickness, the farmers find a sand, which being spread upon the surface of the ground, mixes with and loosens the soil, too stiff for agricultural purposes before; it also converts it into the best arable land in the neighbourhood, being capable of bearing five or six successive crops without manure.

Married.] At Liverpool, John French, esq. of Lansdown, Queen's county, Ireland, youngest brother to Lord Ashtown, to Jean, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Corrie.

Died.] At his seat at Huntroid,

aged 38, Le Gendre Pierce Starkie, esq. late Colonel of the fourth regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia, and High Sheriff for the County. Mr. Starkie's death was owing to the bursting of a blood vessel.—At Lancaster, John Addison, esq. a collateral descendant of the famous Right Hon. Joseph Addison.—At Childwall, near Liverpool, at the advanced age of 80, Arthur Onslow, esq. collector of the customs at the port of Liverpool.—At Blackburn, Mrs. Alice Longworth, aged 100. She retained the use of her faculties till her last illness, and never wore spectacles. Her youngest daughter is above 60.—At Ulverston, the lady of the Hon. Brigadier General Lumley, and daughter of Thomas Sunderland, esq.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

By the resolutions of a public meeting at Spalding, it seems that a ferry-boat is about to be established at Fosdike Inn, by which travellers in this county will be enabled to avoid the uncertain, and sometimes dangerous passage, which has hitherto been used across the Wash.

Lately, as a man was ploughing on the estate of George Tennyson, esq. at Tealby, on the Wolds of Lincolnshire, he struck upon an earthen pot or urn, of coarse manufacture, containing upwards of 6000 silver pieces, all of which, on examination, proved to be pennies of King Henry II. This is the greatest quantity of coin ever found together in this kingdom. The pennies of that early period are nearly equal in intrinsic worth to 3d. of our money. They are of various mints, many bearing the names of towns where it has been hitherto unknown that money was ever struck. A selection of them has been deposited in the British Museum, others have gone to enrich private collections, particularly that of Sir Joseph Banks, who undertook their arrangement, and the rest continue in Mr. Tennyson's possession.

Some persons engaged in digging on Deeping Common, near Stamford, have discovered a perfect human skeleton, about sixteen inches below the surface, and near it an earthen pot, containing 782 Roman coins. They are all about the size of farthings: a few are the coins of Augustus, Tiberius, and the first Claudius.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

An act of parliament has been obtained for the erection of a new church in Nottingham. A meeting was held by the friends of this undertaking in that town, for the purpose of appointing a committee to apply for donations and subscriptions. On this occasion upwards of 4000l. was immediately subscribed towards carrying the design into execution.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Several rich veins of lead have lately been discovered under the castle at Tynemouth. Five are apparent in the face of the rock near the fort; and some beautiful specimens of the ore, which had been broken off, have been gathered, and are now in the library of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle.

The corporation of the Trinity-house of that town, have contracted with Lord Collingwood for another piece of ground in the angle of the Lowlights quay, for another Light-house. The former will be 70, the other 84 feet high, and when finished, according to act of parliament, will afford a safer direction for vessels to enter the river Tyne.

Died.] At Shieldfield, aged 69, Robert Page, Esq. Comptroller of the Customs at Newcastle 41 years. He was an elegant scholar, and has bequeathed a valuable collection of books to the literary and philosophical society of Newcastle, of which he was a member from the first institution. Among his bequests are some superior editions of the Bible in the Italian, Dutch, Spanish, and German languages.—At his seat at Fallowden, near Alnwick, in the 79th year of his age, the Hon. Charles Earl Grey, K.B. Colonel of the Third Regiment of Dragoons, and Governor of the Island of Guernsey. His Lordship served at the battle of Minden, and was the only surviving officer who served under General Wolfe at Quebec, to whom he was Aid-du-Camp. In 1782 he was made a Knight of the Bath, on his appointment as Commander in Chief in America; but in consequence of peace being concluded, he did not proceed thither. He served

also at the relief of Ostend and Nieuport in 1793, and went, soon after, to the West Indies, as Commander in Chief, with the Earl of St. Vincent, which was followed by the reduction of Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe. In 1802, he was created Baron Grey; and on the 1st of April, 1806, his Lordship was created Earl Grey. He has left issue four sons; viz. Charles, Viscount Howick; Henry, Lieutenant-General, and Commander in Chief at the Cape of Good Hope; George, Commissioner of the Navy at Portsmouth; and Edward, a Clergyman, near Reading. Also, two daughters, viz. Lady Elizabeth Whitbread, and Lady Hannah Bettesworth. His Lordship is succeeded in his titles and estates by Viscount Howick, now Earl Grey.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At his seat, at Waterstock, in his 83d year, Sir William Henry Ashhurst, late one of his Majesty's Justices of the Court of King's Bench. He particularly distinguished himself in the memorable æra of the French revolution, by eloquently evincing the fallacy of the principles which produced that event, compared with the solidity and impartiality of the English laws.—At Hook-Norton, in his 64th year, the Rev. W. Harris, who had been for twenty years a preacher of the Baptist persuasion.

SURREY.

At the last Surrey Sessions, in the course of investigating the county accounts, a question arose, "How far, under the act of the 43d of his present Majesty, the treasurer of the county was bound to reimburse parish officers for the advances they had made, under that act, to the wives and families of militia-men?" It was held, that unless the account was claimed and certified within the period of six months, they were not entitled to recover, or the treasurer liable to pay. The parishes will therefore lose about one thousand pounds, from the officers not being aware of this provision. There were nineteen magistrates, including three barristers, on the bench, to sanction this decision. Mr. Evance, the barrister, sat as Recorder.

SUSSEX.

Died.] At Graffham, near Petworth, George Hanway Sargent, second son of John Sargent, esq. of Lavington, in Sussex, and captain of his Majesty's 9th regiment of foot, of a wound he had received from a highwayman, whom he had overtaken in pursuit, and whose life, when in his power, he had humanely spared. His death, thus occasioned by his own generous forbearance, was instantaneous; to the unavailing anguish of his family, and the unfeigned regret of those who knew him.—The Rev. J. Williamson, rector of Thakenham, in this county, and formerly vicar of St. Dunstan's, Fleet-street, near 40 years.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Lately was held, in the Exhibition yard of the Bath and West of England Society, for the encouragement of Agriculture, Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, the first public mart of that society, for the sale of improved British Clothing Wool. A very considerable quantity of such wool was sent from various parts of the West of England, some of which was sold at fair prices; but on account of the stagnation of trade, occasioned by the peculiar juncture of public affairs, a part was left unsold under the care of the secretary.

Died.] At his father's house, at Chard, aged 23 years, Mr. Charles Edwards, L.L.B. After ten months of misery, upon "the bed of languishing," (occasioned, in the first instance, by a fall, the inveterate effects of which baffled the best efforts of the healing art to overcome them,) his wearied spirit was happily permitted to escape from its frail tenement of clay.—At Bath, T. O. Vassall, esq. third son of the late J. V. esq. of Bath, and brother of the late gallant Colonel Vassall.—At Bristol, the Rev. John Gent, vicar of Stoke Nayland, Suffolk.—At his lodgings in Bath, aged 63 years, the Rev. Edmund Goodenough, vicar of Swindon, formerly a student of Christ Church, Oxford, and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the counties of Wilts and Oxford.—Thos. Davis, esq. of Horningsham, the old and very eminent steward of the late and present Marquises of Bath. The Bath and West of England Society have lost

in him a most valuable member. And the Marquis of Bath, his truly noble master, to shew his respect, having given direction that all his tenants and servants should attend the funeral; it was at the same time announced, that himself, and his two brothers, would increase the number of the mourners, being anxious to shew the last tribute of regard to the memory of the man whom they vouchsafed to call *their friend*, by personally attending the funeral procession. Never were the obsequies of the dead performed with more solemnity, or with more real sorrow. These three noble lords accompanied the family of the deceased as mourners; the attendance of private friends was, by particular desire, not numerous; but, in justice, in gratitude to the tenants, it must be stated that, of fifty-six most respectable persons invited, only three were absent, and those from absolute necessity. Thus in death, as through life, has public reverence been paid to private worth. The unsullied character of a benevolent and just man has been borne to the grave with honours most grateful to the feelings of all his connexions; and the faithful services of this worthy Steward to the owners of Longleat, have, in these last attentions, received the greatest respect that could be offered to his remains, from the noble family he so much loved and honoured.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The new Public Office and Prison at Birmingham, are completed. They form a handsome edifice, which is not excelled by any building, for a similar purpose, in the kingdom. Though their erection has cost a larger sum than was expected, yet the town has liberally supplied the building committee with funds fully adequate to finish the whole in a manner highly ornamental to the place. The first stone was laid on the 18th of September, 1805.

YORKSHIRE.

In consequence of some objections against the mode of religious education adopted by the Quakers at their public seminary, at Ackworth, they have published the following as the best answer to them:—"The bible is but sparingly used as a school-book, but every evening the children are collected together, when, either the bible, or some book inculcating the doctrines or practice enforced in the sacred writings, is read for their religious instruction. On the first day of the week the holy scriptures are exclusively read to them on such public occasions. There is likewise a library established for the use of the scholars, consisting of books combining amusement with general instructions and of books on religious subjects; on the first day of the week, books of the latter description only are permitted to be read by the children; they also, on the first day of the week, twice attend the meeting for divine worship, which may sometimes be silent, but it does not hence follow that they derive no benefit from such meetings, since they are made acquainted with their nature and design, which is not so much for outward instruction, though that is not excluded, as for inward communion with, and mental prayer, to God, for ability to perform his will."

Died.] Mr. Thomas Priestley, of Halifax, inspector of the woollen-manufacture. The death of this gentleman was occasioned by severe bruises received by being precipitated into a well nearly 60 feet deep, and which, by an act of unpardonable negligence, was left uncovered, and without any railing round it—a negligence the more reprehensible, as there were no lights exhibited to warn the unwary passenger of his danger.—At Doncaster, Dr. Miller, well known in the musical and literary circles as a man of genius and integrity, on the 12th instant, after an illness of two months. His various publications were extremely popular; his Psalms of David, for the Church of England, were patronised by his Majesty and the Clergy, and went forth with a list of subscribers only inferior to Pope's Homer. Other works, composed expressly for the Dissenters, promise to become the standard of singing in their respective societies. The poetry of Watts and Westley has received fresh charms, from a style at once simple and expressive, and admirably adapted to the capability of public congregations. He was 75 years of age, and was upwards of fifty years organist at Doncaster.

WALES.

It gives us pleasure to find that whilst some of our great men are promoting the miseries of mankind, by boxing and other brutal exercises and diversions, our neighbours of the Principality are worthily employed in the great work of benevolence.—A meeting has been held at Denbigh, for the purpose of erecting a dispensary in that town, for the laudable purpose of alleviating the afflictions of the poor and indigent in that neighbourhood. Dr. Cumming, and the other medical gentlemen there, with a liberality becoming great and generous minds, have offered their assistance gratis, and we have no doubt, from the respectability of the gentlemen who patronise the plan, and the spirit with which it is likely to be supported, that it will be a lasting monument of fame to its founders, and a comfort and honour to the country.

Died.] The Rev. Mr. Gilbert, of Kentchurch, in Herefordshire. He was out a cock-shooting with some friends, near the Goitree, Monmouthshire: on proceeding down the side of a wood with one of them, and being a little advanced before him, by some accident his friend's gun went off, and lodged nearly the whole charge in the side of the back part of Mr. Gilbert's head, tearing away his ear. The unfortunate Gentleman instantly fell! and the feelings of his friend may be imagined, but cannot be described, on beholding the dreadful spectacle his lacerated head presented. He was conveyed to a farm-house, where he lingered a few days and expired.—At Pembroke, Mr. John Clark, land and tithe agent, and fellow of the Antiquarian Society at Edinburgh. He possessed strong natural abilities, with great depth of knowledge; and his ideas were distinguished by an originality which strikingly animated his conversation. In early life he indulged a taste for composition; and, about twenty-five years ago, published a small volume, intitled "The Works of the Caledonian Bards," being a translation from the Gaelic, in prose and verse. This effusion possessed all the energy and dignity of the admired originals, and exalted in no small degree the credit of the author. Mr. Clark was appointed by the Board of Agriculture, on its first institution, to survey the district, comprehending Herefordshire, Radnorshire, and Breconshire. and under its auspices he published the Reports for those counties; a labour in which he displayed both zeal and ingenuity, by collecting together a body of useful information. He has since published "An Inquiry into the Nature and Value of Leasehold Property;" containing a variety of calculations eminently useful both to land-holders and agents, and rendered familiar to every capacity. That division of the Principality, wherein he has been actively employed for upwards of twenty years, is much indebted to him for many steps in the progress to its present state of improvement; he planned and superintended the formation of some excellent roads, through parts which were before almost inaccessible to travellers; and by his exertions the value of church, as well as landed property, has there been increased in a high degree.

SCOTLAND.

The Museum of the late Dr. Wm. Hunter, has been sent from London, and deposited in the building prepared for its reception, in the University of Glasgow. This museum is universally known as one of the most august monuments of the love of science, now existing in the world. In the number, usefulness, and neatness of the anatomical preparations, it stands unrivalled. The collection of medals acquired at an immense expence, exceeds that of every other cabinet in Europe, that made by the late Kings of France alone excepted. The latter which, before the establishment of Dr. Hunter's, was without a rival, can hardly claim a superiority, but in many respects it is confessedly inferior. Dr. Hunter, who was not more distinguished by his profession than by his knowledge of these treasures, employed himself in conjunction with the learned Dr. Combe, in publishing a part of them in three divisions; one containing the Greek cities, another the Persian, Phœnician, Samaritan, Punic, &c. and the third the Greek kings. The library comprehends most of the early-printed books of the fifteenth century, the rare editions of the classics, the expensive works of

natural history and antiquities, and particularly all the curious and valuable books in medicine. In addition to the printed books there is a considerable collection of manuscripts in all the languages which are cultivated by men of erudition. The collection of natural history is enriched with specimens of the most beautiful subjects in every class. The class of shells is simple and elegant, and the same character is applicable to that of insects. There is also a numerous catalogue of miscellaneous curiosities not reducible to any particular arrangement.

Died.] At his house, in Old Aberdeen, in the 32d year of his age, Mr. Hugh Stewart, brewer, sincerely lamented by a numerous and respectable circle. The circumstances of his death are of a very melancholy nature. About four o'clock in the morning he went into the brewhouse to superintend the mashing, and, it is supposed, in reaching for something near the boiler, which was full of water, and boiling strong at the time, awful to relate, fell into it headlong! Before assistance came to him he had recovered himself, and was standing upright—although instantly taken out, and medical aid procured, yet he survived only about three hours, in the most excruciating tortures, which prevented him giving any account how the dreadful accident happened.—At Dumfries, Mr. J. Shanks, shoe-maker, aged 68 years; in his younger days reckoned the handsomest man in the south of Scotland. He was the first person who walked as King in the festival of King Crispin, in Dumfries.—At Berwick, Captain John Macdonell, many years Commandant of the Invalid Corps of that Garrison, aged 85 years, 60 of which were dedicated to the service of his country, and his honourable and numerous scars bore ample testimony to the fidelity of his service. He commenced his military career as an Acting Aid-de-Camp to the late Lord Loudon, at the memorable siege of Bergen-op-Zoom, in 1747, and bore a share in most of the celebrated actions in the American campaign; particularly in the affair of the Green Hill, where he received one of his wounds, and highly distinguished himself in the command of the advanced guard of the army. He was the officer who rescued the French Commander-in-chief, Montcalm, at Quebec, when sinking under his wounds, by the interposition of his own body between him and the bayonets of an infuriated soldiery, roused to madness, by the loss of their beloved General. The plans and papers which he had the fortune to secure in the French General's port-folio, were essentially important to the reduction of the invaluable province of Canada. He afterwards commanded for several years the troops in the island of Newfoundland. Is is but a small tribute to his memory to state, that no officer of his rank was ever more honoured with the friendship of all classes of society, more esteemed for the urbanity of his manners, or more universally beloved and regretted. In the person of himself, and *five sons*, he served his country *one hundred and thirty-six years!*

At Lanark, aged 88, James Wilson, better known by the name of Kinchen, who, for upwards of 60 years, had officiated as a guide to strangers who visited the falls of the Clyde. For many years before his death he regularly drank, at least, a pint and a half of whisky, or other ardent spirit, every day.

IRELAND.

A number of Cornish miners have been recently engaged for working a new mine on the Earl of Derby's estate, in the Ross Island Mine, near the Lake of Killarney, near Tipperary. Several of the richest cargoes of copper ore seen in Swansea, have been sold there this summer, from that mine; and the superior quality of the ore promises high. The Ross Island and Enniscorthy Mines have for three years past found employment for 1000 persons.

The state in which Ireland is, as to the Established Church, will appear from the following facts:

There are in Ireland—*Parishes*	2,436
These parishes have been moulded into *benefices* - - -	1,120
Thereby giving upon an average the tithes of more than two parishes to one parson	
In the 2,436 parishes, there are *churches* only - - -	1,001
In the 2,436 parishes, there are *parsonage-houses*—only - -	355

Died.] At Dublin, in the 73d year of his age, James Bradfield, esq. of Stoke Ferry, in Norfolk. Mr. B. although not born to affluence, was of that active and industrious disposition, that by great exertions in business, in this country as well as Ireland (where he was the faithful steward upwards of 25 years to the late earl of Mountrath and many other noblemen), he acquired a very fine landed estate and considerable fortune with great credit and distinguished reputation. As a mark of affection for his native place, he has by will endowed a school at Stoke Ferry, for the education of 25 poor children.——At the Episcopal castle of Raphoe, county of Donegal, James Hawkins, D.D. Lord Bishop of Raphoe. His Lordship was born in 1724; promoted to the see of Dromore in 1775; and consecrated bishop of Raphoe in 1780. From his first entrance into life, holding residence to be a principal duty, he constantly remained wherever his promotion placed him. Though he had nearly attained his 84th year, his intellects remained unimpaired to his last moments; and he died, as he had lived, in peace.——At the Broadstone, Mr. Crobally, aged 128. Until the six weeks previous to his decease, he had not experienced two days illness in the course of his uncommonly protracted life.——At Limerick, in his 79th year, Sylvester O'Hallaran, esq. an eminent surgeon and man-midwife, as well as a celebrated historian, member of the Royal Irish Academy, and of most of the literary societies in the United Kingdom. He studied physic and surgery in Paris and London; and made so rapid a progress, that he published his first work before he had attained the age of 21. In 1752 appeared his treatise of the Glaucome or Cataract, in an 8vo. volume. He afterwards wrote a treatise on Gangrene and Sphacelus, likewise in one volume 8vo; an Introduction to the Study of the History and Antiquities of Ireland, in a 4to. volume; and a general History of Ireland, in two 4to. volumes, published in 1778. A second edition of the latter, with considerable improvements, appeared in 1803. He was profoundly versed in the Irish language and ancient laws, and was ever remarkable for his loyalty and attachment to the House of Brunswick.——In Dublin, Sir Boyle Roche, bart. He spent the early part of his life in the army: as an officer, he distinguished himself in America, and particularly at the assault of the Moro fort, at the Havannah. Upon retiring from the army, he obtained a seat in parliament, where he was a most useful minister's man, was always in his place, and could at any moment change the temper of the House by a speech fraught with good humour, and delivered with so much drollery, that the most angry debate has often concluded with peals of laughter.——At Killester-house, Sir William Gleadowe Newcomen, bart. principal of the oldest banking-house in Ireland. He married Charlotte, daughter and sole heiress of the late Charles Newcomen, esq. of Carriglass, in the county of Longford (since created in her own right Viscountess Newcomen). He was many years representative in parliament for the county of Longford. He is succeeded as principal in the bank, and in honours and estates, by his only son the Hon. Sir Thomas Newcomen, bart. Sir W. Gleadowe Newcomen was father of the lady of Sir C. Turner, bart. His favourite study was horticulture, and his greatest pride to produce the best fruit in Ireland. He has also left four daughters.——The celebrated and facetious farmer, Thomas Hagerty, of Moy, county of Clare. He had completed his 107th year, never knew what sickness was until a week previous to his dissolution, and retained all his faculties in great vigour to the latest period.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Malta, Colonel Salisbury, of the 1st guards.—At Verdun, in France, after a few days illness, Captain Philip Deane, late commander of his Majesty's Post-Office packet the King George. The captain had been a prisoner in France about four years; and his was one of the four packets detained at Helveotsluys, in Holland, at the beginning of the war; the other captains Flyn and Santer, having made their escape to this country. His funeral was attended by six lieutenants. —At Paris, M. Dureau de la Malle.

He leaves a third vacancy in the French academy. We are indebted to him for the best translation we have of the works of Tacitus. He has also translated Sallust and Livy, but these have not been published.

At Amsterdam, in the 50th year of his age, the Rev. Joshua Jeans, D.D. minister of the English episcopal church in that city, rector of Sheviock, in the county of Cornwall, and chaplain to the Duke of York. The superior endowments and rare acquirements of this gentleman were the least estimable features of a character every way amiable and respectable.

At Boston, in America, the husband of Mrs. Bland, and brother of Mrs. Jordan. He had lived for some time as a waiter to a Coffee-house in that city, and was extremely reduced in his circumstances.

At Amsterdam, on the 23d September last, William May, esq. born at Chatham, in 1725; was, until the revolution of 1795, a principal Officer in the Dutch navy, and First Commissioner of the Admiralty, Member of several learned societies, and father of Wm. May, esq. merchant, Jeffries-square.

At Rosetta, in Egypt, in April last, Captain Andrew Pick, of the 35th regiment, son of Sir Vesian Pick, and nephew of the Rev. John Pick, of John's Town, Kilkenny, Ireland. He was a young man of piety and virtue, a most excellent officer, an invaluable friend. He died with his whole company except three, whilst nobly leading them to the charge against a large Turkish army, principally cavalry.

NEW SHERIFFS.

The following is a list of Gentlemen nominated for Sheriffs for the year ensuing, at the Exchequer, by the Lords of the Council, the Judges, &c. &c.

Bedfordshire—Richard Orlebar, of Puddington, esq Joseph Howell, of Market-street, esq. and Robert Garstin, of Harrold, esq.

Berkshire—James Croft, of Greenham, Esq. William Conreve, of Aldermaston Park, Esq. and Sir Thomas Theophilus Metcalf, of Fern Hill, Bart.

Bucks—Richard Dayrell, of Lillingtone Dayrell, Esq. Sir William Clayton, of Harleyford, Bart. and Thomas Stanhope Baddocock, of Buckingham, Esq.

Cambridge and Huntingdonshire—Sir Henry P. Emneth, Bart. John Dunn Gardind, of Chateris, Esq. and Robert Hutchinson Lewis, of March, esq.

Cheshire—Charles Trelawney Brereton, of Shotwick Park, Esq. Robert Barnford, of Upton, Esq. and Wilbraham Egerton, of Tatton Park, Esq.

Cumberland—Thomas Irvin, of Justice Town, Esq. Miles Ponsonby, of Hail Hall, Esq. and Sir Henry Fletcher, of Clea Hall, Bart.

Derbyshire—Samuel Fox, of Thurston Grange, Esq. Thomas Barker, of Ashford in the Water, Esq. and Charles Upton, of Derby, Esq.

Devonshire—Sir Henry Carew, of Haccomb, Bart Sir John Kennaway, of Estcourt House, Bart. and Richard Rosedew, of Beckwood, Esq.

Dorsetshire—Henry Digby, of Forston, Esq. James John Farquharson, of Langton Esq. and Richard Charles Daniel, of Upway, Esq.

Essex—John Coggen, of Wanstead, Esq. John Rutherford Abdy, of Albys, Esq. and John Rigg, of Walthamstow, Esq.

Gloucestershire—Sir Thos. Crawley Boevy, of Flaxley Abbey, Anthony Wiltshire, of Newport, Esq and Edward Bayntun Sandys, of Miserdine Park, Esq.

Herefordshire—Samuel Peploe, of Garunstone, Esq. Sir Hungerford Hoskins, of Harewood, Bart and Stephen Oakley Altlay, of the Lays, Esq.

Hertfordshire—James Smith, of Ashlyns Hall, Esq and Edmund Darley, of Ashton House, Esq.

Kent—Charles Milnes, of Preston Park, Esq. George Best, of Chichester Park, Esq. and Andrew Hawes Bradley, of Gorecourt, Esq.

Leicestershire—John Finch Simpson, of Lounde Abbey, Esq. Sir Wm. Manners, of Buckminster, Bart. and Thos. Henry Lambe, of Foston, Esq.

Lincolnshire—The Hon. Wm. Beauclerc, commonly called Lord Wm. Beauclerc, of Radbourn, Sir Robert Herwe, of Shepton, Bart. and Edmund Turnor, of Panton, Esq.

Monmouthshire—Edward Berry, of Court St. Lawrence, Esq. William Morgan, of Mambilad, Esq. and John Kemys Gardner Kemys, of Pertlioley, Esq

Norfolk—John Thurston Mott, of Barningham, Esq. Charles Lucas, of Filby, Esq. and James Coldham, of Amner, Esq.

Northampton—George Fleet Evans, of Laxton, Esq. Robert Andrew, of Halston, Esq. and William Sawbridge, of East Hadham, Esq.

Northumberland—John Trevallion, of Wallington, Esq. Cuthbert Ellison, of Broomhouse, Esq. and John Reed, of Chiphase Castle, Esq.

Nottinghamshire—John Manners Sutton, of Kelham, Esq. Thomas Walker, of Bury Hill, Esq. and John Topott, of Lambcott, Esq.

Oxfordshire—John Reade, of Ipsden, Esq. the Hon. Thomas Parker, of Eusham Hall, and Thomas Hall, of Harpsden, Esq.

Ruttandshire—Thomas Bryan, of Stoke, Esq. Abel Walford Bellders, of Bulmerthorpe, Esq. and William Gilson, of Wing, Esq.

Shropshire—William Sparling, of Petten, Esq. William Lloyd, of Aston, Esq and Ralph Browne Wyld Browne, of Coughsey, Esq.

Somersetshire—Charles Kenneys Tyrnte, of Haleswell, Esq. John Hurle, of Brislington, Esq. and John Nutton, of Milverton, Esq.

Staffordshire—William Carsy, of Cannock, Esq. Sir George Pigot, of Pattishall, Bart. and Hugo Charles Meynell, of Hoare Cross, Esq.

Southampton—George Hanbury Mitchell, of Titchfield Lodge, Esq. George Nesbitt Thompson, of Penton Musey, Esq. and Henry Drummond, of the Grange, Esq.

Suffolk—John Vernon, of Nacton, Esq. John Dresser, of Blyford, Esq. and Joshua Grigby, of Drinkstone, Esq.

Surrey—John Mangles, of Woodbridge, Esq. Daniel Henry Rucker, of West Hill, Wandsworth, Esq. and Edward Pilkie, of Southwark.

Sussex—Thomas Toule, of Landport, Esq. William Standford, of Reston, Esq. and Nathaniel Kemp, of Ovingdean, Esq.

Warwickshire—John Fullerton, of Barton-on the Heath, Esq. Abraham Bracebridge, of Atherstone, Esq and Francis Canning, of Foscote, Esq.

Wiltshire—Sir Charles Warre Mallet, of Wilbury House, Bart. Abraham Ludlow, of Heywood, Esq. and John Holton, of Grittleton, Esq.

Worcestershire—Sir John Pakington, of Westwood, Bart. Slade Nash, of Martley, Esq. and Henry Bromley, of Abberley, Esq.

Yorkshire—Sir George Wombwell, of Wombwell, Bart. Richard Bethell, of Carfoss, Esq. and William Joseph Dennison, of Ayton, Esq.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS,

OCT. 24, 1807, to NOV. 23, 1807, inclusive.

[*Extracted from the London Gazette.*]—*The Solicitors' Names are between Parenthesis.*

ARMITAGE J. Leeds, cloth merchant, (Wilson, Greville-street, Hatton-garden). Abbott R. Thomas-street, Horsleydown, spirit-merchant, (Sheffield, Great Prescot-street). Appleby J. Chatham, linen-draper, (Berry and Co. Bucklersbury).

Beetson H.G. Gray's-Inn-square, money-scrivener, (Lloyd, Princes-street, Hanover-square). Bradshaw W. Sheffield, Yorkshire, grocer, (Wilson, Greville-street, Hatton-garden). Beck W. Bishopsgate-street, dealer and chapman, (Willis J. and R. Warnford-court). Brunn S. Charing-cross, sword-cutler, (Luard, New-square, Lincoln's-Inn). Bridger J. jun. Mortlake, Surrey, tallow-chandler, (Jenkins and Co. New-Inn). Bullock E. Birmingham, milliner, (Bousfield, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street). Bowen T. Rhodiad, Pembrokeshire, shopkeeper, (James, Gray's-Inn-square). Bruton J. L. Princes-street, Rotherhithe, mariner, (Oakley, New London-street).

Carruthers J. Bristol, grocer, (Chapman, St. Mildred's-court). Croston W Liverpool, ship-chandler, (Battye, Chancery-lane). Carr E. Whitstable, carpenter, (Nethersole and Co. Essex-street). Cowperthwaite W. Old Fish-street, grocer, (Meymott, Charlotte-street, Blackfriar's-road). Crossley J. King-street, merchant, (Swain and Co. Old Jewry). Cuthbert A. Brook T. and Cuthbert G. R. Gutter-lane, merchants, (Scott, St. Mildred's-court). Coleman H. Mere, Wiltshire, butcher, (Seymour, Mere). Clegg E. Stafford, shopkeeper, (Price and Co. Lincoln's-Inn). Cunnington G. Webber-street, St. George's-fields, baker, (Cruckshank, Great St. Helens).

Dowell T. jun. Rodney-court, Holywell-mount, hawker and pedlar, (Field, Friday-street). Dolby R. Colchester, bricklayer, (Milne and Co. Old Jewry). Deacon J. E. Manchester, linen-draper, (Ellis, Cursitor-street). Essen C. B. Von, Gray's-Inn Coffee-house, Holborn, merchant, (Gregson and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street). Ellis T. Queen-street, Ratcliffe, broker, (Birkitt, Bond-court, Walbrook). Edleston D Liverpool, flour-dealer, (Greaves, Liverpool). Enfield J. jun. Langham, merchant, (Batchellor and Co. Serjeant's-Inn). Etherington T. Lawrence

Pountney-lane, broker, (Parnther, London-street). Eaglestone W. Hayes, Middlesex, tailor, (Popkin, Dean-street, Soho). Ellis C. Jermyn-street, Westminster, tallow-chandler, (Courteen, College-hill).

Farrington J. Bickerton, cheese-factor, (Huxley, Temple.) Frodsham H. E. Liverpool, baker, (Windle, John-street, Bedford-row). Fenner J. Lawrence-lane, linen-draper, (Adams, Old Jewry). Forshaw J. Preston, linen-draper, (Blakelock, Temple). Forster J. Sunderland, linen-draper, (Bell and Co. Bow-lane). Francis F. Chiswick, smith, (Freame, Great Queen street). Foss C. Catherine-court, Tower-hill, merchant, (Rivington, Fenchurch-buildings). Fortnum W. Ball-alley, Lombard-street, stationer, (Palmer, Tomlinsons, and Co. Copthall-court).

Guest J. M. Birmingham, merchant, (Devon and Co. Gray's-Inn-square). Gray T. Colchester, baker, (Cutting, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn). Gibson T. Mirfield, Yorkshire, carpenter, (Crosley, Holborn-court, Gray's-Inn). Griffiths W. Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, shopkeeper, (James, Gray's-Inn-square).

Headen S. Threadneedle-street, insurance-broker, (Pasmore, Warnford-court). Holroyde E. Manchester, manufacturer, (Chesshyre and Co. Manchester). Hetrell J. Exeter, corn-merchant, (Williams and Co. Lincoln's-Inn). Hare M. Exeter, cabinet-maker, (Sykes and Co. New-Inn). Heath W. Chippenham, clothier, (Bennet, Dean's-court, St. Paul's). Hawkins J. jun. Mill-pond-street, Bermondsey, boat builder, (Saward, Princes-street, Rotherhithe). Hassal G. Birmingham, perfumer, (Alexander, Bedford-row). Holton R. Woburn, maltster, (Edmunds, Exchequer Office of Pleas). Halse R. Sowton, miller, (Tarrant and Co. Chancery-lane). Horner J. Durham, tanner, (Maynard, Durham).

Inwood D. Lower Thames street, (Bovill, New Bridge-street) Jones J. Eustone, victualler, (Aplin, Charlbury). Ireland W. sen. Ashburton, cordwainer, (Hall and Co. Bristol). Isaacs A. George-street, money-scrivener, (Poole, Dowgate hill). Johnson J. and Statham J. Twickett's Mills, Northamptonshire; and Johnson T. Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, millers, (Swain and Co. Old Jewry). Jones J. Limehouse, baker, (Richings, Ely-place). Jonson J. Congleton, Cheshire, money-scrivener, (Willis J. and R. Warnford-court). Jackson G. Swithin's-lane, merchant, (Hurle, Cloak-lane).

Kay J. and Co. Preston, machine-makers, (Milne and Co. Old Jewry). Kent E. White Lion-street, Goodman's-fields, ironmonger, (Flashman, Ely-place). Kirkman E. Portsmouth, linen-draper, (Berry and Co. Bucklersbury). Kemp J. and Hort B. Mark-lane, wine and brandy-merchants, (Gregson and Co. Angel court, Throgmorton-street). Keer D. Framlingham, Suffolk, surgeon and apothecary, (Bromley and Co Gray's-Inn). Kennerley, Hulm's-chapel, Cheshire, mercer, (Kent, Clifford's-Inn).

Levy J. New Lisle-street, oilman, (Keys, Somerset-street). Lucas W. Cheapside, Warehouseman, (Kibblewhite and Co. Gray's-Inn-place). Livermore T. sen. Chelmsford, grocer, (Beaurain and Co. Union-street). Lawton H. Buslingthorpe, Yorkshire, clothier, (Battye, Chancery-lane). Levin B. B. Great Alie-street, merchant, (Hurle, Cloak-lane). Littler W. Waltham Abbey, calico-printer, (Adams, Old Jewry).

Marr A. Gravel-lane, baker, (Sherwood, Canterbury-square). Martin J. Villier's-street, victualler, (Windus and Co. Southampton Buildings). Magee J. and M'Nulty D. Oxford-street, linen-drapers, (Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday-street). Martin H. Birmingham, button-maker, (Constable, Symond's Inn). Mast W. C. Kingston-upon-Hull, corn-factor, (Ellis, Cursitor-street) Martin W. M. Gosport, bookseller, (Gregory, Clement's-Inn) Myers J. Whittle, Lancashire, cotton-spinner, (Milne and Co. Old Jewry). Mackenzie J. Old-Bailey, bookseller, (Godmond, New Bridge-street) Meredith R. Oxford-street, linen-draper, (Hurle, Cloak-lane).

Norden B. Exeter-street, grocer, (Isaacs, Mitre-court)

Owen J. Earith, Huntingdonshire, victualler, (Alexander, Bedford-row).

Parry C. Liverpool, currier, (Windle, John-street, Bedford-row). Parkin T. Witham, Yorkshire, woodmonger, (Ellis, Cursitor-street). Potter W. Kenton, Devonshire, tailor, (Williams and Co. Bedford-row). Parrock J. Castle-street, Holborn, jeweller, (Poole, Dowgate hill). Pears S. Bread-street, warehouseman; and Watson J. Watson J. jun. and Watson J. all of Preston, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturers, (Crowder and Co. Frederick's-place, Old Jewry). Pope H. Ratcliff-Cross, victualler, (Holmes and Co. Mark-lane). Powell J. Wapping, coffin and box-maker, (Wegener and Co. Red Lion-street, Wapping). Partridge R. Clement's-Inn, merchant, (Loggen and Co. Basinghall-street). Pearson J. Altham, Lancashire, and Spence T. Blackburn, corn-dealers, (Blakelock, Elm-court)

Reeve, J. Holborn, umbrella-maker, (Swann, Fore-street). Reay J. J. Liverpool, merchant, (Blackstock, St. Mildred's-court). Redfern W. Nottingham, hosier, (Baxters and Co. Furnival's-Inn). Ryley E. Wisbech, linen-draper, (Wortham, Castle-street). Rayson H. Liverpool, drug-

gist, (Windle, John-street, Bedford row). Rattray W. King-street, Deptford, cheesemonger, (Howard, Jewry-street). Richardson T. Mount-pleasant, Stepney, dealer and chapman, (West, Charterhouse-street). Rudd J. High Holborn, cheesemonger, (Noy, Mincing-lane). Rumsey T. sen. Crosby-row, Bermondsey, broom-maker, (Farrar and Co. Bread-street-Hill). Riley J. Sheffield, grocer, (Wilson, Greville-street).

Smith H. Albemarle-street, wine-merchant, (Hogarth, Staple-Inn). Sankey D. Thamington, Kent, brick-maker, (Dyne, Serjeant's-Inn). Swaine R. Halifax, Swaine J. Skircoat, Swaine E. London, Swaine H. Swaine H. J. Halifax, and Ramsbotham H. Bradford, merchants, (Blunt and Co. Old Pay Office, Broad-street). Sharp R. Stratford, builder, (Wilde, jun. Castle street, Falcon-square). Sprague G. Topsham, rope-maker, (Reeks, Wellclose-square). Stanley J. Newtown, tallow-chandler, (Bigg, Hatton-garden). Spittle J. Darlaston, victualler, (Turner, Bloomsbury sq.) Simpson W. Strand, tailor, (West, Clement's-Inn). Shirreff A. Fenchurch-str. merchant, (Unwin, Shadwell). Swann W. Stockport, brazier, (Edge, Inner Temple). Scales W. Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, (Exley and Co. Furnival's-Inn).

Taylor J. Newgate-market, salesman, (Pearce and Co. Paternoster-row). Todd W. Cross-lane, Saint Mary-hill, coal-factor, (Wilde, jun. Castle-street). Tolson P. and R. Leeds, merchants, (Lambert, Hatton-garden). Thompson R. Brancepeth-Parks, Durham, dealer, (Blackiston, Symond's-Inn). Taylor A. Newent, shopkeeper, (Whitcombe and Co. Gloucester).

Underhill J. Birmingham, merchant, (Devon and Co. Grays-Inn-square).

Winter W. L. Albion-place, stationer, (Flashman, Ely-place). Woodman R. Vere-street, oil and colourman, (Mills, Vine-street). White W. Southampton-row, baker, (Gregory, Clement's-Inn). Wigglesworth J. Township of North Bierley, Yorkshire, cotton-manufacturer, (Edge, King's-Bench Walk). Watson J. Watson J. jun. Watson J. and Ainsworth D. Preston, cotton-spinners, (Milne and Co. Old Jewry). Watmargh R. and Clapham R. W. Liverpool, soap-boilers, (Blackstock, St. Mildred's-court). Webster J. Manchester, painter, (Shephard and Co. Bedford-row). Watson J. jun. and Carterall P. Preston, cotton-spinners, (Milne and Co. Old Jewry). Wood R. and Liddall T. Barnsley, linen-manufacturers, (Bartlett, Bartholomew-close) Wagstaff J. Wagstaff J. and Wagstaff R. Glossop, Derbyshire, cotton-spinners, (Duckworth and Co. Manchester). Woodman J. Topsham, maltster, (Williams and Co. Lincoln's-Inn). White J. Craven-buildings, City-road, merchant. (Loxley, Cheapside). Waybran J. and Gerrard J. Swan-street, cornfactors, (Druce, Billiter-square).

DIVIDENDS.

Allen R. High Wycombe, Dec. 1. Andrews C. Burnham, Essex, Dec. 1. Aberdem A. Lisle-street, Leicester-fields, Dec. 5. Arton R. York, Dec. 10. Austie S. Devizes, Dec. 12. Armstrong J. High-street, Southwark, Dec. 19. Adams A. Chester-place, Lambeth, Dec. 19. Anderson A. and Robertson D. Coleman-street, Jan 30.

Berrow R. Pall-mall, Nov. 14 Burton E. Daventry, Northamptonshire, Nov 24. Burgess J. Coventry-street, Haymarket, Nov. 24. Brothers G. Birmingham, Nov. 27. Briggs J. Yarmouth, Dec. 1. Buckhurst S. Brook-green, Hammersmith, Dec. 2. Bower E. New Mills, Derbyshire, Dec. 3. Bishop W. Swine-head, Lincolnshire, Dec. 5. Blease J. Manchester, Dec. 9. Blaylock G. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Dec. 12.

Christin F. H. Clarke J. C. and Bowen C. College-hill, Nov. 14 and 28. Cook H. and Herbert J. Birchin-lane, Nov. 17. Calton G. Sheffield, Nov. 19. Carfrae J. and Hislop R. Liverpool, Nov. 25. Carer T. Kingston-upon-Hull, Nov. 27. Cowperthwaite W. and Waring J. Manchester, Nov. 27. Cartwright C. Compton-street, Westminster, Nov. 30. Crighton A. Drypoolin Holderness, Yorkshire, Dec. 4. Chamberlain R. Wisbech, Dec. 4. Cramer J. Spa-Gardens, Bermondsey, Dec. 8. Campbell J. Shakespeare Tavern, Covent Garden, Dec. 12. Craig J. Lime-street, Dec. 12. Clark J. and Hall H. Market Harborough, Dec. 15. Collard H. R. Scotland-yard, Dec. 19. Cooke H. Birchin-lane, Dec. 22. Cramp R. Great Mary-le-bone-street, Dec. 22.

Ditchfield J. Newgate-street, Nov. 24. Dixon J. W. Crescent, Minories, Nov. 27. Davis P. Manchester, Nov 30. Dudds J. Crown-street, Newington butts, Dec. 1. Dowland W. Devizes, Dec. 4. Darnell W. George-yard, Lombard-street, Dec. 7. Dennington N. jun. Loddon, Norfolk, Dec. 9. Dodd J. Pall-mall, Dec. 19. Dobson J. Ratcliffe-Highway, Dec. 19.

M'Evoy M. Piccadilly, Nov. 24 Elsom R. Church-row, Newington, Dec. 5. Edwards J. and Manvell G. Caie-Coch, Flintshire, Dec. 12. Evans G. Westhoughton, Lancashire, Dec 15.

Foster S. Elm, Isle of Ely, Nov. 18.

Gulley J. Frome Selwood, Nov. 23. Green W. Westhoughton, Dec. 1. Glover C. Albemarle-street, Dec. 1. Greenwood S. Newman-street, Oxford-street, Dec. 1. Garrod J. Orford, Suffolk, Dec. 5. Gardner H. St. John-street, Dec. 15.

Hope W. Manchester, Nov. 18. Hamilton G. Calcutta, East Indies, Dec. 5. Holloway W. Dursley, and Greening T. Cam, Gloucestershire, Dec. 7. Hanson J. Salehurst, Sussex, Dec. 8. Huddleston J. Leicester, Dec. 18.

Idip T. Kirkby Stephen, Westmorland, Nov. 12 and Jan. 6. Jones H. Cow-lane, Snow-hill, Dec. 1. Johnson W. C. and Wiltshire J. Huntingdon, Dec. 1. Jones M. and Jones E. Wrexham, Dec. 3. Johnson J. Holborn-Hill, Dec. 5. Jameson R. Ironmonger-lane, Dec. 12. Johnstone A. and Nainby J. Finch-lane, Dec. 19. Johnson C. Great Stambridge, Essex, Dec. 25.

Kelland W. Exeter, Nov. 17. King J. and W. E. St. Paul, Covent-garden, Dec. 5. King W. Stamford, Dec. 19. Kray F. Stanhope-street, Clare-market, Dec. 19.

Langshaw R. Chester, Dec. 1. Lewis J. jun. Spilsby, Lincolnshire, Dec. 3. Lee P. South Shields, Dec. 5. Leach T. Grace's-alley, Wellclose-square, Dec. 5. Lindsay P. Greenwich, Dec. 12. Leith W. Rochester, Dec. 12. Lees W. Liverpool, Dec. 14.

Mitchell W. Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorganshire, Nov. 16. Meredith E. Blackmoor-street, Nov. 27. Marriott T. Kingstreet, Dec. 2. Macnamara R Rodney-street, Pentonville, Dec. 2. Mullett T. St. Pancras, Dec. 5. Morley J. Stewardstone, Essex, Dec. 15. Maltby B. and G. Old Jewry, Dec. 15.

Norman J. F. Bristol, Nov 26. Nuttell J. Kingston-upon-Hull, Dec. 4.

Owen J. Holborn, Nov. 24. Osburn F. G. Pontefract, Dec. 14.

Parry J. and Pickman J. Deptford, Nov. 24. Pringle S. C. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Nov. 24. Priestley G. Leeds, Nov. 26. Pritchard J. S. Wigmore-street, Nov. 28. Phillips B. and Bacon W. Ewer-street, Southwark, Dec. 12. Powell W. Brecon, Dec. 12. Pascoe J. Plymouth-dock, Dec. 12. Page J. W. Wood-street, Dec. 15. Presgrave E. Spalding, Jan. 30.

Read A. Lower East-Smithfield, Nov. 30. Rawlinson R. Liverpool, Dec. 7. Redpath J. Deptford-bridge, Dec. 15. Rutt T. Dalston, Dec. 19. Richards R. Millane, Tooley-street, Dec. 22.

Stevens J. Reading, Nov. 16. Suter J. East Retford, Nov 28. Swan J. Wapping Wall, Nov. 28. Shaw T. Chelmsford, Dec. 1. Smith H. Birmingham, Dec. 1. Smith R. Williton, Somerset, Dec. 2. Sayles M. Hancock J. and Sayles W. Sheffield, Dec. 4. Stracy F. Windsor, Dec. 5. Shaw J. Newgate-street, Dec. 5. Shakeshaft J. jun. Widegate-street, Dec. 5. Smith B. York, Dec. 14. Simmons J. Simmons M. and Simmons W. Liverpool, Dec. 15. Slater T. Leicester, Dec. 19. Saxby H. Charlton, Dec. 19. Spearing J. Brighthelmstone, Dec. 19. Stocqueler J. C. Abchurch-lane, Dec. 19. Sibbald A. Wapping-street, Dec. 22. Senior J. Broad-court, Drury-lane, Dec. 29.

Thomas J. Manchester, Nov. 30. Ticken W. Marlow Bridge, Berkshire, Dec. 8. Tite T. Daventry, Dec. 15. Tuke J. B. Beverley, Dec. 18.

Vetch J. George-yard, Lombard-street, Nov. 14. Vaughan R. Fore-street, Dec. 1.

Walters T. Shadwell, Nov. 21. Walford J. Lion-square, Nov. 21. Wilkins T. jun. St. Alban's, Nov. 24. Walters J. Sturminster Newton, Dorsetshire, Nov. 27. Wilson W. Greenwich, Nov. 3. Whitehead J. Church-street, Surrey, Nov. 30. Wicks W. Oxford-street, Dec. 2. Waller J. M. and M. Hightown, Yorkshire, Dec. 14. Williams M. Milk-street, Dec. 15. Wood J. Hexham, Dec. 18. Whitelock E. Queen's-row, Pentonville, Dec. 29. Wardell G. Mansell-street, Feb. 6.

PRICES OF CANAL, DOCK, FIRE-OFFICE, WATER WORKS, and BREWERY SHARES, &c. &c. *at the Office of Messrs.* L. WOLFE and Co. *No.* 1, *Shorter's-court, Throgmorton-street.*

London Dock Stock, 112*l.* per Cent.
East-India ditto, 120*l.* per Cent.
West India ditto, 150*l.* per Cent.
Commercial Dock Shares, 20*l.* per Cent. Premium
Grand Junction Canal, 90*l.* per Share
Grand Surrey ditto, 45*l* per ditto
Imperial Fire Insurance, 11*l.* per Cent. Prem.
Globe Fire and Life ditto, 112*l.* per Cent. Prem.
Albion ditto ditto, 3½ per Cent. Prem.
Hope ditto ditto, 2*l.* per Share Prem.
Eagle ditto ditto, 10*s.* per ditto
Rock Life Assurance, 7*s.* per ditto
East London Water-works, 55*l.* per Share Prem.
West Middlesex ditto, 20*l.* ditto ditto
South London ditto, 155*l.* per share
Golden-lane Brewery, 94*l.* ditto
Weston street or Southwark ditto, 22*l.* per share
London Institution, 90*l.* per share
Commercial Road, 110*l.* per Cent.
Monmouthshire Canal, 90*l.* per share.

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE STATE OF COMMERCE.

London, 20th November, 1807.

THE ports of Portugal being now completely shut against us, several vessels have returned in ballast, which sailed hence about the 12th ult. under convoy of the Minstrel sloop of war, having found the ports *completely shut*: it is, however, fortunate for the British factory, that the Prince Regent gave them timely notice, whereby they have not only got safe home, but likewise brought home their entire property from that country. The last three fleets brought into our market and those of the out-ports, upwards of 16,000 pipes of Port Wine, about 3,500 pipes of Lisbon and Calcavella, with immense quantities of Brazil Cotton Wool, Indigo, Drugs, &c. &c. In the foul, unmade-up way that those wines were shipped, it will take full twelve months ere they can be offered for sale, and although the trade of Portugal may be considered at an end, still their wines, like the Sherrys of Spain, will find their way into our market without any additional advance in the prices.

Several ships from Holland have lately entered at our Custom-House, and brought over large quantities of merchandize usually imported by us from Hamburgh: this is a proof of the futility of Bonaparte's commercial speculations, like that of his lately telling us, "*that if we evacuated Zealand, the Baltic would be shut against us during the war*," forgetting that there was such a communication with the Baltic as the Great Belt, the bearings and soundings of which, no doubt, Admiral Keats has already made himself master of, so as to inform our navigators of the best method of passing it; and it appears, that with all the *Emperor's* artifices he cannot persuade Alexander to go to war with us. The French congratulate themselves with our losing the trade with Buenos Ayres, and say that they will now have an opportunity of superseding that host of goods (in which they particularly enumerate *Irish Linens*) which the English would export thither; and they *boast* that the French manufactures will bear no small share of preference.

We are sorry to say that the Sugar market remains in the same dull state as before, as also does that of Coffee, Cotton, and all kinds of West India produce; however, a few large public sales have been made since our last report, amounting to 6756 hhds. Sugar, which sold from 52s. to 61s. per Cwt. about 1265 and 1423 bags of Coffee, from 70s. to 120s. per Cwt.

A small fleet of four East Indiamen are just arrived, namely, the Lord Eldon and Fortune from Bengal; and Lord Keith and Ocean from Bengal and Bencoolen; their cargoes are as follows:

COMPANY'S GOODS.

Saltpetre	bags 7,050	cwt. 9,400	Hemp	bales 96	cwt. 254
Sugar	do. 5,827	do. 10,202	Black pepper		lbs. 1,450,811
Coffee	do. 4	do. 140	White do.		do. 149,873

PRIVILEGE GOODS.

Cotton	bales 1,190	Cotton Thread	bales 6
Piece goods	do. 4	Gum Arabic	chests 177
Vermillion	boxes 17	Madeira	pipes 17
Camphor	do. 26		½ pipes 7
Indigo	chests 1,462	Sal Ammoniac	chests 23
Raw Silk	bales 150	Rice	bags 2
Sugar	bags 973	Benjamin	bags 71
Hides	boxes 10		chests 63

Besides several parcels of goods, the particulars of which are not yet known.

The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, do hereby declare, that they will put up to sale the following, viz.

Privilege, 6016 bales, more or less, cotton wool.—Private trade, 786 bales cotton wool, on Friday 27th November. Prompt 19th March, 1808.

Company's, 87,000 cwt. more or less, sugar, on Tuesday 1st December, 1807, at twelve o'clock. Prompt 8th January, 1808.

Company's damaged coast piece-goods, on Wednesday 16th Dec. 1807. Prompt 19th March, 1808.

London, 20th November, 1807.

CURRENT PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
American Pot-ash	cwt.	2	10	0	to	3	2	6
— Pearl		2	14	0	—	3	10	0
Barilla		2	12	0	—	2	16	0
Brandy, Coniac	gall.	1	1	0	—	1	2	0
— Spanish		0	19	0	—	1	0	0
Camphire, refined	lb	0	4	8	—	0	4	10
— unrefined	cwt.	15	0	0	—20	0	0	
Cochineal, garbled	lb.	0	18	0	—	1	8	0
— East India		0	2	6	—	0	5	8
Coffee, fine	cwt.	5	10	0	—	6	0	0
— ordinary		3	10	0	—	4	5	0
Cotton wool, Surinam	lb.	0	1	9	—	0	1	11
— Jamaica		0	1	4½	—	0	1	6
— Smyrna		0	1	5	—	0	1	7
— East-India		0	1	3	—	0	1	4
Currants, Zant	cwt.	4	0	0	—	4	6	0
Deals, Dantz	piece	1	16	0	—	1	19	0
— Petersburgh } H.		22						
— Stockholm } H.								
Elephants' Teeth		30.	0	0	—34	0	0	
— Scrivell		18	0	0	—24	0	0	
Flax, Riga	ton	69	0	0	—70	0	0	
— Petersburgh		72	0	0	—73	0	0	
Galls, Turkey	cwt.	5	5	0	—	7	0	0
Geneva, Hollands	gal.	1	1	0	—	1	2	0
— English		0	8	3	—	0	12	0
Gum Arabic, Turkey	cwt.	6	0	0	—11	15	0	
— Sandrach		6	18	0	—	9	0	0
— Tragacanth		19	0	0	—20	10	0	
Gum Seneca		5	5	0	—	6	6	0
Hemp, Riga	ton	64	0	0	—65	0	0	
— Petersburgh		64	0	0	—65	0	0	
Indigo, Caracca	lb.	0	9	0	—	0	11	0
— East-India		0	3	6	—	0	12	0
Iron, British bars	ton	15	0	0	—16	0	0	
— Swedish		25	0	0	—26	0	0	
— Norway		24	0	0	—25	0	0	
— Archangel		25	0	0	—26	0	0	
Lead in pigs	fod.	30	0	0	—			
— red	ton	28	0	0	—29	0	0	
— white		48	0	0	—49	0	0	

		l.	*s.*	*d.*		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Logwood Chips	ton	11	10	0	—12	0	0	
Madder, Dutch crop	cwt.	4	5	0	—	5	5	0
Mahogany	ft.	0	1	2	—	0	2	4
Oak plank, Dantz.	last	11	0	0	—12	0	0	
—— American, none								
Oil, Lucca 25-gal. jar		16	16	0	—17	10	0	
—— spermaceti	ton	85	0	0	—90	0	0	
—— whale		23	0	0	—25	0	0	
—— Florence ½ chest		2	17	0	—	3	0	0
Pitch, Stockholm	cwt.	0	13	0	—	0	14	6
Quicksilver	lb.	0	3	9	—	0	3	10
Raisins, bloom	cwt.	4	12	0	—	7	10	0
Rice, Carolina		1	8	0	—	2	2	0
—— East-India, none								
Rum, Jamaica	gal.	0	3	1	—	0	4	0
—— Leeward I.		0	2	6	—	0	3	2
Saltpetre, East-Ind.	cwt.	2	11	0	—	2	12	0
Shellach		5	0	0	—10	0	0	
Silk, Thrown Italian	lb.	1	10	0	—	2	12	6
Silk, Raw ditto		0	17	0	—	1	13	6
—— China		1	8	0	—	1	10	6
—— Beng.	novi	0	14	0	—	1	6	0
—— Organzine		1	9	0	—	1	17	0
Tallow, English	cwt.	3	8	6	—			
—— Russia, white		3	2	0	—			
—— —— yellow		3	6	0	—			
Tar, Stockholm	bar	1	10	0	—	1	11	0
Tin in blocks	cwt.	6	6	0	—			
Tobacco, Maryl.	lb.	0	0	5	—	0	1	1
—— Virginia		0	0	4½	—	0	0	10
Wax, Guinea	cwt.	7	0	0	—10	10	0	
Whale-fins	ton	30	0	0	—32	10	0	
Wine, Red port	pipe	70	0	0	—100	0	0	
—— Lisbon		88	0	0	—90	0	0	
—— Madeira		70	0	0	—120	0	0	
—— Vidonia		70	0	0	— 80	0	0	
—— Calcavella		84	0	0	— 95	0	0	
—— Sherry	butt	80	0	0	— 98	0	0	
—— Mountain		70	0	0	— 80	0	0	
—— Claret	hogs.	50	0	0	— 90	0	0	
Yarn, Mohair	lb.	0	4	0	— 0	8	1	

N.B. H denotes *higher*, and L *lower*, since our last.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Nov. 6.		Nov. 10.		Nov. 13.	
Amsterdam	35	9	35	9	35	9
Ditto at sight	35	1	35	1	35	1
Rotterdam, c. f.	11	5	11	5	11	5
Hamburgh	34	4	34	6	34	6
Altona	34	5	34	7	34	7
Paris	23	18	23	18	23	18
Ditto 2 us.	24	2	24	2	24	2
Bourdeaux	24	2	24	2	24	2
Cadiz	39½		39¼		39¼	
Madrid	40		40		40	

	Nov. 6.	Nov. 10.	Nov. 13.
Bilboa	39½	39½	39½
Leghorn	40¾	40¾	40¾
Naples	42	42	42
Genoa	45½	45½	45½
Venice, *N.C.*	52	52	52
Lisbon	60	60	60
Oporto	60	60	60
Dublin	10½	10½	10½
Cork	11½	11½	11½

Agio on the Bank of Holland 5½ per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Portugal Gold, Coin and Bars	per oz.	£4	0 0
New Dollars		0	5 5
Silver in Bars, standard		0	5 6

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE late stormy weather has done considerable damage to some of those farms situated near the sea coasts, on marshes and on the banks of rivers; and the timber in exposed woods has suffered to a considerable amount. All the late sown crops continue to improve and look as well as can be desired. The turnips and grass have been much mended by the rains, which yet came too late to make the turnips any thing beyond a midling crop. In the Sainfoin districts, that valuable grass has been a prime resource this season.

The country, in general, very busy in threshing, putting an end to wheat seed, ploughing, draining, making and mending hedges, and in some parts getting their cattle into the yards. But great part of the live stock is still abroad; and the quantity of it generally so great, that it is supposed there will be much difficulty in wintering of it from the shortness of keep. All sorts of stock, fat or learn, full as low as last month, and not easily made sale of.

Smithfield—Beef, 3s. to 5s.—mutton, 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.—lamb, 3s. to 6s.—veal, 3s. to 6s.—pork, 2s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.—bacon, 6s. to 6s. 4d.—Irish ditto, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.—fat, 4s. 1d.

Middlesex, Nov. 25.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN,

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Boll of 140lbs. Averdupois, from the Returns received in the Week ended Nov. 14, 1807.

INLAND COUNTIES.	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middsx.	66	6	44	0	42	1	32	10
Surrey	65	8	45	0	42	4	34	6
Hertford	62	4	48	6	42	0	27	8
Bedford	61	6	48	0	40	6	30	4
Huntin.	57	3			40	2	27	6
Northa.	58	0	40	6	39	1	28	8
Rutland	67	9			43	9	27	6
Leicest.	63	10	43	2	41	1	28	6
Notting.	71	0	45	0	44	2	30	6
Derby	76	6			46	8	31	2
Stafford	67	11			43	10	32	1
Salop	69	6	47	0	38	0	30	5
Herefor.	63	5	41	6	32	8	30	4
Wor'st.	64	2	49	5	38	5	37	7
Warwic	65	9			41	10	34	1
Wilts	59	6			35	10	32	6
Berks	65	5			38	10	33	8
Oxford	58	10			35	3	31	6
Bucks	59	5			40	3	32	3
Brecon	65	7	44	9	35	1	24	0
Montgo.	62	4			33	7	30	5
Radnor.	65	7			33	8	27	10

MARITIME COUNTIES.	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	62	4	41	0	41	8	32	0
Kent	62	6	47	0	42	9	31	6
Sussex	61	0			41	0	30	4
Suffolk	58	4	39	1	41	1	29	4
Cambridge	57	3	43	2	38	0	23	7
Norfolk	56	8	38	8	38	2	28	2
Lincoln	61	4	42	0	41	7	25	3
York	63	9	48	10	40	3	26	9
Durham	65	7			38	0	28	8
Northumberland	61	1	48	0	38	1	28	4
Cumberland	71	1	54	8	41	9	28	11
Westmorland	75	8			39	2	27	5
Lancaster	73	6			46	4	28	9
Chester	64	8			40	6	29	2
Flint	72	5					24	10
Denbigh	72	2			45	8	26	0
Anglesea					38	0	22	6
Carnarvon	74	4			38	0	21	8
Merioneth	75	2	56	0	40	6	22	8
Cardigan	76	7			30	0	16	0
Pembroke	59	8			35	2	18	10
Carmarthen	75	2			34	11	18	3
Glamorgan	71	1			37	7	24	0
Gloucester	63	7			36	9	32	10
Somerset	69	9			36	6	29	3
Monmouth	64	11			35	2	29	3
Devon	68	9			34	11	22	11
Cornwall	75	4			36	6	23	4
Dorset	62	6			34	1	29	0
Hants	60	5			35	8	29	1

Average of England and Wales.

Wheat 65s. 9d.; Rye 45s. 3d.; Barley 38s. 11d.; Oats 28s. 1d.; Beans 54s. 1d.; Pease 72s. 8d.; Oatmeal 44s. 6d.

BILL of MORTALITY, from OCT. 20, to NOV. 24, 1807.

CHRISTENED.			BURIED.		
Males	900	1845	Males,	933	1890
Females	945		Females,	957	
Whereof have died under two years old					610

Between					
2 and 5	281	60 and 70	119		
5 and 10	88	70 and 80	104		
10 and 20	53	80 and 90	50		
20 and 30	103	90 and 100	3		
30 and 40	159		101	1	
40 and 50	177				
50 and 60	142				

Peck Loaf, 3s.5d. 3s.5d. 3s.5d. 3s.5d. 3s.6d.

Salt, 20s. per bushel, 4½ per lb.

D.	H.	Baro.	T.out	T.in	H	C.	Wind.		Rain 0.83
1	7	30.33	45	55	55	2	NNW	1	hazy . thick upward . little rain
	2	30.33	54.5	55	52	h	WNW	1	. rain at times
2	7	30.21	56 5	57	62	4	S	1	. less cloudy
	2	30.18	62 5	59.5	52	3	S	2	hazy . bright eve
3	7	30.22	55	59	62	f	SW	1	: fine
	2	30.29	62.5	61.5	57	3	WSW	1	. thick upward at night
4	7	30.29	53	59 5	61	h	SW	1	drizzling . brighter and not cloudy
	2	30 29	61.5	62.5	58	2	SW	1	hazy . bright eve
5	7	30.23	52	57.5	61	f	SSE	1	. thick upward but sun visible
	2	30.19	62	62	61	h	SSE	1	. foggy eve . fine upward . thick and drizzly
6	7	30.12	56	61	60	h	WSW	1	. cloudy
	2	30 18	59	61.5	59	5	WSW	1	. less cloudy eve . clear
7	7	30.17	55.5	61.5	60	3	SW	1	
	2	30 14	65	63.5	55	3	W	2	. cloudy night : more wind and little rain
8	7	29.95	58.5	62	60	h	WSW	3	. little rain
	2	30.01	58.5	61.5	52	h	W	2	. fine night : cloudy
9	7	30 27	41.5	58.5	56	h	WSW	1	. chiefly cloudy
	2	30.29	57	59.5	52	4	W	1	. more cloudy . rainy night
10	7	30,27	52	61	62	h	W	1	. chiefly cloudy
	2	30.29	62.5	62	60	5	W	1	hazy . fine . thick upward at night : fine
11	7	30.30	56	61	60	3	W	1	. thick upward : chiefly cloudy
	2	30 29	60.5	62	58	4	SW	2	. more cloudy
12	7	30.19	57	61	59	h	SSW	1	. cloudy
	2	30.16	62	61.5	58	4	WSW	1	. hazy eve
13	7	30.30	58	62	60	h	WSW	1	. cloudy
	2	30.38	63.5	63.5	57	5	WSW	1	. less cloudy at times
14	7	30.38	59	62	61	h	S	0	. fine
	2	30.34	65	64	58	1	S	1	
15	7	30.39	58.5	64	60	5	W	1	: little rain
	2	30.32	63	63.5	58	5	WSW	1	. fine night
16	7	30.34	51	61.5	60	f	WSW	1	. fine
	2	30.37	59	61	56	4	WSW	2	
17	7	30.18	56	60.5	59	5	SW	1	: fine
	2	30.13	61.5	61.5	58	3	SW	1	. more cloudy : little rain
18	7	30.08	60	62	62	4	WSW	1	. less cloudy
	2	30.12	58.5	62.5	52	3	W	2	. cloudless night
19	7	30.46	45	55	56	0	WNW	1	hazy . foggy . fine
	2	30.41	57.5	58.5	54	0	SW	1	hazy . bright night
20	7	30.10	52.5	57.5	58	3	S	1	
	2	29.96	62	59.5	54	2	S	2	. cloudy eve . fine : cloudy . fine
21	7	29.62	56	59.5	60	2	ESE	1	. little rain : fine
	2	29.62	60.5	60.5	58	3	S	2	. gentle rain
22	7	29.66	55	59	62	h	S	1	gentle rain . fair and wind E : much rain
	2	29.49	58	61	65	h	NNE	1	chiefly rain : fine
23	7	29.42	48	56.5	60	3	SW	1	. cloudy
	2	29.38	52	57.5	58	5	W	1	hazy . clear night
24	7	29.49	41.5	53.5	60	h	WNW	0	. wind N . brighter and not cloudy
	2	29.59	53.5	55	58	3	SSE	1	hazy . clear night
25	7	29.70	46.5	52.5	60	1	SSE	1	: cloudy and little rain
	2	29.81	55	55	56	4	SE	2	hazy . chiefly cloudy : rain
26	7	29.81	51.5	55	64	h	E	1	. fine . thick upward
	2	29 77	51.5	57	61	h	E	1	. fine eve . clear : cloudy . drizzly
27	7	29.65	45	52.5	68	h	E	1	drizzly . little rain
	2	29 65	52	55.5	62	5	N	1	hazy . little rain . clear eve
28	7	30.01	40.5	50.5	59	2	N	1	hazy . thick upward . fine
	2	30.00	47.5	51.5	58	2	N	1	hazy . wind W . clear eve
29	7	29.80	42.5	50.5	60	h	SW	1	. little wet
	2	29.68	51.5	53	62	5	WSW	1	hazy . clear night
30	7	29.80	41	50.5	58	h	W	1	. drizzly at times
	2	29.59	49.5	51.5	62	h	WSW	1	. little wet at times : fine
31	7	29.82	45.5	53	58	2	NNW	1	
	2	30.03	49.5	53	55	2	N	1	: cloudy

PRICE OF STOCKS, from OCTOBER 27, to NOVEMBER 25, 1807, both inclusive.

Days 1807	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent Consols.	3 p Cent. Reduc.	3 p. Cent. Deferred. 1808.	4 p. Ct. Cons.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	N. 5 p. Ct	Long Anns.	Short Anns.	Omn.	Irish Om.	Imperial 3 p. Cent	Imperial Anns.	Irish 5p. C	Irish Ann.	India Sto.	India Bonds.	Exche. Bills.	Lottery Tickets
Oct 27	255	62⅜ ½	61¼		79¾	96¾	Shut	17½				Shut	Shut				Par	4s. pm.	21 0
28	holiday																		
29		62½ ⅝	61⅞		80⅛	97⅛		17 9-16ths		¼ dis.		Shut	Shut				Par.	4s. pm.	21 0
30		62⅝ ¾	62		80⅜	97½		17⅝		Par							Par.	5s. pm.	21 0
31		62½ ⅞	62		80⅛	97½		17⅝		Par							1s. pm.	5s. pm	21 0
Nov. 2		62¾ 63	62¼		85¼	97⅞		17 11-16th		¼		61¼	7¼				Par	4s. pm.	21 10
3	224½	62⅞ 63	62⅝		81	98		17¾		¼		61¼	7 7-16ths			175	Par.	4s. pm	21 10
4	holiday																		
5																			
6	225½	63 ¼	62⅜		81⅛	98¼		17 13-16ths				61⅛	7½				1s. pm.	4s. pm.	21 10
7	225½	62⅞ 63⅛	62¼		81	98		17 11-16ths		½		61⅜				175½	Par.	4s. pm.	21 10
9	holiday																		
10	225½	63⅛ ¼	62½		81	98⅛		17¾		½			7½			175½	Par.	4s. pm.	21 10
11		63⅛ ¼	62½		80⅞	98		17 13-16ths		⅝		61½	7½			176½	Par.	3s. pm.	21 10
12	225	63⅛ ¼	62½		80¾	98		17¾		¾			7 9-16ths			176½	Par.	4s. pm.	21 10
13	225	63¼ ⅜	62⅝		80⅝	98⅛		17 13-16ths		⅞			7 9-16ths				Par.	3s. pm	21 10
14		63¼ ⅜	62⅝		80⅝	98		17 13-16ths		⅞			7⅛				Par.	4s. pm.	21 10
16		63⅜ 64⅜	63¼		81⅛	98¾		18		21							Par.	3s. pm.	21 10
17	225½	63⅜ ⅝	63⅛		81⅛	98½		17⅞		1½		62⅛	7⅛			180	Par.	4s. pm.	21 10
18		63⅝ ¾	63	62¼	80⅞	98½		17⅞		1½		62⅛	7⅛				Par.	4s. pm.	21 10
19	225¼	63⅝ ¾	63		80⅞	98⅜		17⅞		1¼						180	Par.	3s. pm.	21 10
20		63⅝ ¾	63	61¾	80⅞	98⅜		17⅞		1¼		62⅛	7⅛			179½	Par.	4s. pm.	
21		63⅝ ¾	63		81⅛	98⅜		17 15-16ths		1¼							Par.	4s. pm.	
23		63⅝ ¾	63		81	98⅛		17 15-16ths		1¼		62					Par.	4s. pm.	
24	225¼	63¼ ⅜	63		81	98⅛		17⅞				62⅛		93¼		178½	Par.	4s. pm.	
25		63⅛ ⅜	62¾		80½	98⅛		17 13-16ths				61½	7⅛				Par.	4s. pm.	

N.B. In the 3 per Cent Consols the *highest* and *lowest* Price of each day is given: in the other Stocks the *highest* only.

EDWARD FORTUNE, STOCK-BROKER, No. 13, Cornhill.

N.B. In the 3 per Cent Consols the *highest* and *lowest* Price of each day is given; in the other Stocks the *highest* only.

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